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THE CHINA PRESS

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BRANTING VOICES SWEDISH PROTEST IN LUXBURG CASE

People Determined to Maintain Strict Neutrality; Censure Government

MEXICO AGITATED

Newspaper Demands Expulsion Of von Eckhardt For Breach of Faith

ARGENTINE STRIKE

Unexplained Outbreak Paralyses Country While Parley Proceeding

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Stockholm, September 16.—A great meeting of Socialists and Liberals, presided over by Dr. Branting, the Socialist leader and Professor Eden, the leader of the Liberals, respectively, today passed resolutions strongly protesting against the conduct of the Conservative Government in the Luxburg affair and emphasising the determination of the Swedish people to maintain strict neutrality. The Socialists demanded a change of Government.

Mexican Indignation

Mexico City, September 16.—A newspaper publishes von Eckhardt's letter and demands his expulsion if the Government wishes to preserve neutrality.

Mysterious Argentine Strike

London, September 17.—While the Argentine is awaiting Germany's explanation of the Luxburg affair, the Government is faced with a serious strike of railwaymen, who have held up troop-trains, seized the telegraphs, blown up a bridge and are interrupting the services. The strikers refuse arbitration.

The Government has decided to energetically repress sabotage. The cause of the strike is not stated.

Raiders Would Have Seized Austrian Ships As Well As Consulate, Says Kremla

States He Was Told That Japanese Were Asked To Provide Armed Vessel For Capture And Refused

A narrative of events immediately preceding, and culminating in, the fatal raid on the Austrian Consulate, at dawn on August 15, was given in the Mixed Court yesterday by Heinrich Kremla, alleged murderer of Joseph Marascek, one of the four raiders. Kremla testified as a witness in the conspiracy case against the six men charged with plotting the attack.

In addition to a project to seize the Austrian Consulate in Medhurst Road, there was also a wild scheme for capturing the interned Austrian steamers and the Japanese Consul had been approached and asked for a boat to aid in the capture, Kremla declared he had been told by the others.

Kremla was the first and most important of the day's witnesses. Put in the box by Mr. K. E. Newman when the hearing opened before Assessor Grant Jones and Magistrate Kwan yesterday afternoon, he showed signs of extreme nervousness, gripping the sides of the box with his hands, swaying himself backward and forward and using his handkerchief freely. As the case went on he grew more composed in his statements and pointed out the different accused as he referred to them, unruffled by their sneers and mumblings.

Former Municipal Bandsman

Kremla said that he was a Czech and last March was a musician in the Municipal Band. He was warned by Mr. Newman that he need not say anything incriminating himself in his own case and then proceeded to tell of his first meeting with Krempasky, or Goennert, said to have been the ringleader in the Shanghai and Tientsin affairs.

It was on July 23 that he had first met Krempasky, the witness said. He had returned home from a morning practise with the Band and his wife told him that two men had called. They had carried a sack of money, she told him, and had left an address, that of the Continental Hotel. One of the men was Marascek. Kremla said that he went to the hotel, saw Marascek's name on the list and found him and Goennert in their room. He had known Marascek in Tientsin previously, at the time of his escape from Russia, and had lived in the same house with him, but he had never before met Goennert. Goennert stood him a glass of beer and called a carriage and they had repaired to Kremla's home.

After more beer and a little talk Goennert said that he must go to look up Kellerman—formerly also charged with conspiracy, but against whom the charge was withdrawn Monday. In reply to questions, Goennert said that the reason he wished to see Kellerman was that the latter knew some people aboard the steamer Bohemia, with whom he wished to get in touch. Goennert before going left a revolver which Marascek, at Kremla's request, pocketed.

Big Opium Deal

"Marascek then invited me to go with him to a Chinese who had a great quantity of opium," said Kremla, through the interpreter. "He said that the opium was worth $20,000. He wanted it taken to Tientsin. There would be good work for me in Tientsin.

"Then Goennert returned and called Marascek out into the street and took the revolver from him. I can't remember that there was any more talk of the job at Tientsin."

The next day the witness said that he went to visit the two men at the Continental hotel and found them just getting into a carriage to drive to the French Concession. He was asked to accompany them, but as the carriage reached Nanking Road Marascek asked him to return to the hotel and see if there was a man inside who might be a spy. Kremla said he had no idea of who the spy might be, but he left the carriage and returned. He saw Bernhardt, another of the accused.

"Was Bernhardt the spy?" asked Mr. Newman.

"I don't know," replied the witness. "I only know him as a journalist. He

(Continued on Page 2)

This American French Digger Does Work Of 1,000 Men!

Things are being rushed along at top speed at the various mobilisation camps which have been organised these days for the training of the nation's new national army. One of the great time-savers in use is the mechanical trench digger, which is put to all sorts of tasks and accomplishes them equally well.

The machine can in a working day do the work of a thousand men. Similar machines are in use by the French army excavating trenches behind the French lines. Scoops attached to an endless chain gouge out the dirt and carry it up, where another device banks it up on the side. The digger has proved to be of great assistance to the engineers in charge of the construction work now in progress at the various camps.

KALEDINE RESIGNS LEAD OF COSSACKS, SWEARING LOYALTY

Denies He Is Organising Rising; Services Are At Government's Disposal

FAIR TO KORNILOFF

Kerensky Isn't Vengeful; Will Give Prisoner Full Chance In Defence

STATE IN DANGER

Proclaim Republic to 'Buttress Shaken Fabric' And Regenerate Army

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, September 16.—The Provisional Government, in a strong manifesto announcing the Republic, says that the Korniloff revolt has been suppressed, but the State is still threatened with mortal danger. The Government, therefore, has decided to buttress the shaken fabric of the State by the foundation of a Republic.

To Regenerate Army

The first task of the Government will be to re-establish order in the State and to regenerate the fighting capacity of the army, with the co-operation of the whole living forces of the country. The Government is confident of the speedy accomplishment of this task.

It is announced that the Government does not intend to take revengeful measures against General Korniloff, who will be given every facility for defence.

Gen. Kaledine Resigns

It is semi-officially stated that General Kaledine has resigned the position of Hetman of the Don Cossacks. He has telegraphed to the Government, denying that he is organising a rising and placing his services at the disposal of the Government.

Three hundred soldiers went to the Army and Navy Club, yesterday, where General Sukhomlinoff was being tried and demanded that he and his wife should be delivered to them, as the trial was taking too long and they wanted to deal summarily with him. Their demand was refused.

The soldiers then stated that they would return in three days, when, if the trial was not finished, they would finish it. Meanwhile, they demanded that General Sukhomlinoff should be placed on common prisoners' fare. This was granted.

Ask Orders To Seal Up German Consulate

Austrian Minister, Knipping And Other Enemy Officials Sail On Dutch Steamer

Sealing orders for the local German Consulate have been requested by the Office of the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, from the Mixed Court, as a result of the departure for Germany of Consul-General Knipping and his entire staff.

A. von Rosthorn, the Austrian Minister, together with members of his family and his staff, the Consul-General of Tientsin and his staff and members of the local German Consulate, left yesterday on the Dutch mail steamer Oranje. The entire delegation of enemy subjects leaving China on that boat numbered more than fifty.

Sir John Jordan Will Pass Thro' Shanghai

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Tokio, September 18.—Sir John Jordan touched at Yokohama today. He will rejoin the s.s. Siberia at Kobe, en route to Shanghai.

France Finds Cattle Are Sold To Germany

Deputy Turmel Challenged To Explain Possession Of Mysterious Swiss Notes

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, September 17.—The President of the Chamber has instituted an inquiry with regard to the actions of Deputy Turmel, who is suspected of dealings with the enemy. He has requested M. Turmel to explain the possession of Swiss bank-notes to a value of £1,000. Investigations have revealed recent sales of several thousands of oxen destined for Germany. Further proceedings will be instituted.

ADMIRAL KNIGHT VISITS DR. REINSCH IN PEKING

With Daughter and Staff, Honored By Legation And Chinese; Receptions Arranged

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, September 18.—Admiral Knight, accompanied by his daughter and Captain Althaus, Captain Vogelsang, Dr. Riggs, Lieut.-Commander Bryan and Paymaster Bright, arrived yesterday evening. They were met at the station by Dr. Paul Reinsch, the American Minister, the Legation Staff, the officers of the Legation Guard and a number of Chinese officials, representing the President and the members of the Cabinet.

Admiral Knight will be the guest of Dr. Reinsch during his stay. The American community has arranged a series of receptions and entertainments in his honor.

LORD R. MANNERS SLAIN

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 17.—Lord Robert Manners, D.S.O., has been killed in France.

CHINA REFORM URGENT IS VIEW OF JAPANESE

Must Escape From Militarism As Nippon Did, Or Will Be Lost, Envoy Is Told

That Japan does not look for any improvement of the political situation in China before the abolition of militarism in the country is the opinion of Tai Tien-chu, the representative of the Canton military government, who arrived at Shanghai from Japan on Monday, following a series of cordial receptions given in his honor in the leading cities on the islands.

"China today is like the bureaucratic government of Japan before the days of reform," said Tai when seen by a CHINA PRESS reporter, "yet the weakness of the nation and pressure of the authorities upon the people are even more than in the early days of the Japanese. If China cannot reform immediately, she is lost.

"There is a great deal of talk about the friendly relations between China and Japan, but the real question of friendship hinges on whether or not we are able to progress hand in hand. Japan has already attained power and, should China remain without power, there is no occasion for mutual assistance and the question of friendship must remain as idle talk."

The Kuomintang leader will leave Shanghai for Canton in a few days and will probably become the Chief Secretary of the Office of the Generalissimo. His companion, Chang Chi, is still in Japan.

ITALIANS STAND FIRM

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, September 17.—An official communique reports:—We repulsed four counter-attacks on Bainsizza Plateau.

Machine-Guns Making Up German Deficiency

Infantry Companies Reduced To Strength Of From Forty To Sixty Men

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, September 17.—The correspondent of Le Temps at the British front, with regard to the enemy's shortage of effectives, declares that there is incontestable proof that the strength of a German Company of infantry in certain sectors varies from forty to sixty men. The shortage is compensated for by additional machine-guns.

FIERCE GERMAN HATRED OF WAR-GAS INVENTOR

'Would Crucify Him,' Says Captured Officer; Canadians Beat Foes At Own Game

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 17.—Lens is literally drenched with Canadian gas, according to Mr. Percival Phillips and the garrison is forced to live in darkness and torment. The men dare not remove their gas-masks for a moment. Fifty tons of gas-shells were thrown into one sector in one night, filling the dugouts and galleries with clouds of poison.

The prisoners taken by the Canadians are all suffering badly and an officer who was captured described the feelings of the garrison as: "We wish we had the swine who invented gas! We would crucify him!" The Canadians are grimly satisfied, as they were the first victims of gas at Ypres.

EDUCATIONAL QUARREL IS DISTURBING KAIFENG

Students Passing For American Study Recalled On Influence Of Others' Relatives

Special Correspondence to the China Press

Kaifeng, Honan, September 16.—An educational muddle followed by an earthquake epitomises school conditions in Kaifeng, the Athens of Honan.

The Government Preparatory School, the best and best known school in the entire province, with the approval and under the direction of the Educational Bureau of Honan, conducted a final examination last June to select the best twenty of the graduating class to study in America. In due time the names of the twenty fortunate ones were posted. The choice was in the main satisfactory to the powers that be, to the faculty, and of course to the twenty. But not to some of the other students. Some of these having relatives in the Assembly protested and appealed, charging fraud somewhere.

After weeks of debating the whole examination was declared null and void. Some say this decision was reached by an influential minority and that the majority did not concur. About the time the twenty were receiving congratulations in their homes and should have been sailing to America, they received official information from the Governor that they were not the ones they thought they were, and that they must all come back to Kaifeng and stand another examination on September 17. It is now reported on their return here that the examination is postponed indefinitely.

Meantime the news comes from Peking that the head of the education department of Honan has been removed and that hereafter the matter will be taken from the hands of the local Governor and controlled from Peking. Mr. Tan Sho-kwen of Hupeh is daily expected to assume the headship of the department. Then we shall see what we shall see.

CABINET WOULD SEND 18,000 TROOPS WEST

Decision Is Final, There Being No Legislature; To Recruit From Crack Fighters

A resolution for the sending of 18,000 Chinese troops to Europe was passed by the Cabinet on Monday. As there is no Legislature in existence, the decision is final. The expeditionary forces will be recruited from among the crack fighters of the troops now stationed in the district of Peking, also Chihli, Fengtien, Kirin, Shantung and Heilungkiang.

Gerard Ponders Over Reckoning In Germany When Truth Is Learnt

'Until That Autocracy Has Been Wiped Out There Can Be No Peace'

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 17.—The final chapter of Mr. Gerard's revelations in the Daily Telegraph constitutes a scathing judgment of Germany. He says that when he returned to [illegible] this world calamity [illegible] the first time the utter horror and recklessness of all the misery the Prussian military autocrats have brought upon the world and what a reckoning there will be in Germany some day when the plain people realise the truth and when they learn what a base motive actuated their rulers in condemning the whole generation to a war to the death.

Mr. Gerard asks: "Is it not a shame that the world should have been so disturbed that peaceful men are compelled to lie in mud and filth in the depth of a raw winter? Why must the people of Poland die of hunger because they cannot find dogs enough in the streets of Lemburg and why must prisoners of war starve in huts or work in factories and mines?

"Why should the honor of 10,000,000 dead be inflicted on the world because in the dark, cold, northern plains of Germany there exists an autocracy deceiving a great people, poisoning their minds from one generation to another and preaching the virtue and necessity of war? Until that autocracy has either been wiped out or made powerless there can be no peace on earth.

"Its golden dream of conquest was almost accomplished; a little more advance, a few more wagon-loads of ammunition and there would have been no battle of the Marne, no Joffre to hammer back the invading hordes of barbarism."

U.S. Puts 1,500,000 Troops In Training Within Five Months

Sums Voted For Expenses Make Brain Reel, Says Northcliffe; £4,000,000 Spent Daily

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 17.—Lord Northcliffe, in The Times, describing America's war preparations, says that, after barely five months' preparation, the United States has close upon 1,500,000 soldiers undergoing intensive training. For the upkeep of these forces, sums of money have been voted which make one's brain reel.

For the construction of aeroplanes, £128,000,000 has been appropriated; upon the building of merchant ships, £227,000,000 is to be spent. In all, the war expenditure of the United States is already amounting to well over £1,600,000 a day, while her loans to the Allies account for another £2,400,000.

FINE HONGKONG EDITOR FOR ADVOCATING RISING

Magistrate Attributes Offence To Laziness And An Error Of Judgment

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Hongkong, September 18.—The magistrate, in his judgment in the Chung Ngoi San Pao case, said that the two instalments of the article under notice, together, formed a [illegible] Canton paper by a dishonest politician, who recommended an armed revolt against the Republic and the decapitation of the President and the Premier.

He thought that this published incitement to assassination, if unpunished, was an occurrence likely to affect unfavorably the relations between His Majesty and the Republic of China. He did not think its publication was intended by the defendant editor to have that effect, nor was it inserted in the paper with that intention, but partly from laziness and partly through an error of judgment.

The magistrate regarded the publication of the article as a gross abuse of the liberty of the Press, especially at the present time, which might lead to a grave situation. The editor was fined $100 and the printer, who was guilty of a technical offence, $1.

U. S. Exports Board Conserving Supplies

Prohibits Shipping Of Whea And Many Wares Unless For Actual War Use

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

New York, September 17.—In order to conserve supplies, the Exports Board has issued an order practically prohibiting the export of wheat, flour, sugar, butter, cotton-linters, iron, steel and many chemicals, unless for actual war-purposes.

NEW GERMAN TEACHERS

Special Correspondence to the China Press

Kaifeng, Honan, September 15.—The Government Preparatory School has just taken in a fresh class of 154 new students. At first it was announced they would study French but at the last moment it was decided they should study English. A class of eighty will graduate in German a year from next January. Besides Mrs. Marie Netz, a new German teacher, Mr. Hans Lindmeyer of Hankow has just come to teach German in this school.

The Weather

Fine and hot weather, with local thunderstorms. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 92.1 and the minimum 75.2, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 89.8 and 72.0.

APREMONT LINE PROOF AGAINST GERMAN RUSH

Momentarily Pierced, It Is Soon Restored And Invaders All Ejected

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, September 17.—The official communique issued this afternoon reported:—After a violent bombardment, the Germans attacked our positions in Apremont Forest. The fractions which obtained a footing in our advanced elements were driven out and our line re-established.

The communique this evening reported: There has been very considerable artillery work on both banks of the Meuse, especially north of Hill 344 and in the region of Caurieres Wood. Our aviators dropped 15 tons of bombs on the barracks and ammunition dumps at Stuttgart and Uckingen, the aerodrome at Colmar, the store-buildings at Logelbach, the military establishments south of Metz and the railway stations of Thionville and Sarrebourg.

British Gain In Raids

London, September 17.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reported this afternoon: We carried out successful raids eastward of Epehy, in the neighborhood of the Arras to Douai railway and south-east of Gavrelle, in which we destroyed dugouts, emplacements and dumps. The hostile artillery is active eastward of Ypres.

Sir Douglas Haig reported this evening:—An attempt made by the enemy to raid our line southward of Lombartzyde was repulsed. Our artillery has been active in the Ypres sector. The enemy's artillery activity has been less marked, except southward of Lens and in the neighborhood of Nieuport.

Enemy aeroplanes dropped 50 bombs behind our lines, yesterday morning. The damage done was slight.

Our machines dropped 143 bombs on aerodromes and billets and fired thousands of rounds of machine-gun ammunition against various targets, among other incidents being the scattering of 2,000 infantry from a height of 100 feet. We brought down seven enemy machines and drove down four. Eight of ours are missing.

German Bulletin

(By wireless).—A German official communique reports:—"The artillery duel in Flanders increased several times to very violent drum-fire. It was also intense along the Aisne, in the Champagne and at Verdun. The enemy lost 18 aeroplanes yesterday."

KING VISITS WORKERS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 17.—The King has started on a four-day visit to the Clyde yards. His Majesty will hold a public investiture in Ibrox Park, Glasgow, where preparations are being made for 100,000 spectators.

After chatting with a hundred war-workers at Greenock Town Hall, His Majesty proceeded to a dockyard and watched the new time-saving system of working ships' plates without the templates being lifted off the vessels and Scottish lassies acting as "holders-on" to riveters. He was also greatly interested in a machine for punching angles, the first of its kind used in a British shipyard.

His Majesty spoke and shook hands with numerous workers, including a blacksmith aged 79, who said he had retired, but could not remain idle while there was war-work to do.

Raiders Would Have Seized Ships

(Continued from Page 1)

said that he was waiting for Goennert and as he did not return, Bernhardt left."

Kremla, continuing, said that Goennert had left Shanghai either July 25 or 26. The next time he met the men was at about 8.30 in the evening of August 14, the day before the attack on the Consulate.

"I was riding in a tramcar to a concert in Hongkew Park," he stated, "when Marascek, Schubert and Brazzanovitch entered the car. Marascek came to me and I asked him what was this nonsense he was doing."

Tientsin Plot Failed

"Referring to the affair at Tientsin," explained Mr. Newman, alluding to the unsuccessful plot against the Austrian Consulate at that place earlier in the month.

"Marascek said that Goennert had done that thing without waiting for his, Marascek's aid. If he had waited it would have been all right. Marascek said that they had a very good plan and if they had waited they certainly would have taken the Consulate at Tientsin. I told him that if they were up to these things they should take only men like themselves, not shoemakers and sailors who had families to support."

Questioned, the witness said that part of this conversation had occurred in the tram and part in a bar to which they had gone after leaving the car at Range and North Szechuen Roads. He had gone with the men to find out what they were up to.

"When I t... Marascek about getting better men for his work," Kremla continued, "he said that the two men, the sailor and shoemaker, had been well paid for their work.

"I told them that as China had now declared war they could do nothing. They said that the authorities had still a night before them."

"What did you understand by that?" asked the prosecutor.

An American Involved

"I understood that something was to happen that night. Schubert and Brazzanovitch went to the railway station and I went with them. They told me they expected 10 men from Tientsin, including an American, who could speak English for them. They did not arrive."

The party then returned to a bar near Hongkew Park and Brazzanovitch had produced two telegrams, written in Italian and which Schubert told the witness informed them of the expected arrival of the men from Tientsin. Brazzanovitch also produced a letter in English, which Schubert said asked them to take possession of the Austrian Consulate. In reply to questions, Kremla said that he had not seen the signature of the letter, but that it had come from Tientsin. Goennert was there at that time and it might have come from him. Schubert had told him that the instructions were for the attackers to keep the money and valuables gained in the raid and to turn over the documents found to the police.

"Schubert then told me that he had been to see the Japanese Consul-General," said Kremla, "and that he had asked the Consul-General if he had received a letter from Tientsin, to which question he replied in the affirmative.

Asked Japanese Help

Whereupon, Schubert said, he had asked the Consul for a small boat in order to be able to attack the Austrian ships. Schubert said that the Consul-General had advised him to stop this nonsense."

The testimony then turned to the preparations for the raid on the Consulate. Kremla said that Stark, against whom charges were also withdrawn, had come into the bar and they had then gone to the Golden Eagle Bar. From here Schubert and Brazzanovitch had accompanied him to his home. He had asked them to produce their weapons. Brazzanovitch had a Browning of French make, using very big cartridges.

"Schubert had one of that sort," said the witness, indicating one of the exhibits, a cheap, nickeled revolver of small caliber. "I told him it was no good and he said it was just the revolver with which a Chinese at Tientsin was killed."

Kremla said that he had tried to dissuade Schubert from joining in the raid and promised to intercede for him with Mr. Kunz at the Austrian Consulate.

Schubert had told him about the attack on the Austrian Consulate at Tientsin. It was planned to attack from the Italian Concession but when the men came from this Concession Kindler, another defendant, stopped them and said that they would attack next day with hand-grenades and bombs. The witness said he now recollected that, in the letter referred to, it was stated that the Tientsin Consulate was to have been attacked that night by fifty men.

Tells of Consulate Raid

Schubert spoke of the Austrian ships and Kremla said he had remarked that they were already surrounded by Chinese cruisers. The two men had then said that this was the night they wanted to take the Austrian Consulate.

"What time was this?" asked the Assessor.

"After 4 o'clock. We had been at my house since about 2.30."

"I told them I would go with them," said Kremla, "for I knew there was great danger for the Austrian Consulate."

"Did they let you go?" asked Mr. Jones.

"Yes, because I had gained their confidence."

"We took ricshas to the Hotel de France—Schubert, Brazzanovitch and myself."

"What arms had you got?" asked the Assessor.

"Schubert and Brazzanovitch had their own weapons. I didn't take any weapon. I took a false beard and a razor, so that I could shave off my own beard at the Hotel de France. Also a rope. Before we went into the Hotel I said that I wanted a weapon too and got one from Brazzanovitch. When we reached Marascek's room, Schubert took an automatic pistol from Marascek's pillow and I returned Brazzanovitch's weapon. It was starting to get light and I had no time to shave so put on the false beard anyway and gave another to Schubert. Then we went to the Austrian Consulate."

The Consulate gate was open, the witness continued and he had rung the bell. Marascek, Schubert, Brazzanovitch and he had gone into the Consulate, in that order, when the door opened. Marascek had joined them at the hotel. They bound the coolie and Brazzanovitch, Marascek and the witness went into office No. 6. Brazzanovitch tried the safe but found it locked.

"I told him if they wanted documents they were here," said the witness. "He didn't pay any attention."

Marascek had cut the telephone wires with the witness' razor, breaking it. Brazzanovitch then asked where they could find the keys.

Admits Shooting Marascek

At this point Mr. Newman told Kremla that he had better go no further as he was charged with what was alleged to have happened immediately following. He called the witness' attention to the story of his shooting of Marascek as told by Mr. Peter of the Consulate.

"Was that true?" asked Mr. Newman.

"Yes," said Kremla. "It was the truth."

The Assessor inquired of Schubert, Brazzanovitch, Krempasky, Bernhardt, Skalicky and Kindler, the accused, if they wished to question the witness. Both Schubert and Brazzanovitch denied having shown or read Kremla the letters he referred to, but none of the men examined the witness.

The licensee of the Hotel de France testified briefly regarding the stay of Marascek and Schubert at the hotel and said that at about 6 o'clock on the morning of the raid Schubert had told him that they had gone to the Austrian Consulate to take away papers and that Marascek had been killed.

The Chinese night-watchman at the Hotel also testified regarding the arrivals and departures of the men at the hotel on that night and morning.

The case was then adjourned, Mr. Newman intimating that the police would be called as the next witnesses.

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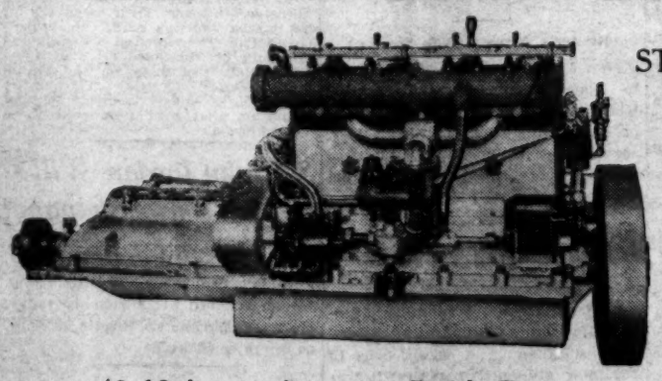

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How France Of 1916 Fared Back Of The German Lines

Gerard Inspects Actual Workings Of American Relief Commission, Finding Hunger And Misery

By James. W. Gerard

CHAPTER XI

Feeding of the French population, which was carried on by the American Relief Commission, was a very interesting thing to see, and in company with one of the members of the French committee we saw the workings of this system of American relief. We first visited a storehouse in Charleville, the headquarters for the relief district of which Charleville may be called the capital.

For relief purposes northern France is divided into six districts. From the central distribution point in each district food is then sent to the commune within the district, the commune being the ultimate unit of distribution and each commune containing on the average about 500 souls. We then motored to one of the communes where the distribution of food for the week was to take place that afternoon. Here in a factory, closed since the war, the people of the commune were lined up with their baskets waiting for their share of the rations. On entering a large room of the factory each stoped first at a desk and there either paid in cash for the week's allowance of rations or signed an agreement to pay at some future date. The individuals who had no prospect of being able to pay received the rations for nothing. About one-third was in each class. The money used was not always French or real money, but was as a rule the paper money issued in that part of northern France by each town and redeemable after the war.

Weight Allowance Of Food

Signs were hung up showing the quantity that each person was entitled to receive for the next fifteen days and the sale price per kilo. to each inhabitant. For instance, in this particular period for the first fifteen days of the month of May, 1916, each inhabitant could, in this district, receive allowances at specified rates, as follows:

Art.	Amt. per head	Price
Flour ...	4 K. 500	The kilo. 0 fr. 48
Rice	K. 500	The kilo. 0 fr. 55
Beans ..	K. 500	The kilo. 0 fr. 90
Bacon ..	K. 500	The kilo. 2 fr. 80
Lard	K. 250	The kilo. 2 fr. 80
Green coffee..	K. 250	The kilo. 1 fr. 70
Crystal sugar..	K. 150	The kilo. 0 fr. 90
Salt	K. 200	The kilo. 0 fr. 10
Soap (hard).	K. 250	The kilo. 1 fr. 00

In addition to these articles the inhabitants of the commune on the day of our visit also each received a small quantity of carrot seed to plant in the small plot of ground which each inhabitant was permitted to retain out of his own land by the German authorities.

The unfortunate persons who received this allowance looked very poor and very hungry and very miserable. Many of them spoke to me, not only here, but in Charleville, and expressed their great gratitude to the American people for what was being done for them. Those in Charleville said that they had heard that I was in their town because of trouble pending between America and Germany. They said they hoped that there would be no war between the two countries, because if war came they did not know what would become of them, and that, in the confusion of war, they would surely be left to starve.

Napoleon's Billet At Sedan

In Charleville notices were posted directing the inhabitants not to go out on the streets after, I think, 8 o'clock in the evening, and also notices informing the population that they would be allow a small quantity of their own land for the purpose of growing potatoes.

After visiting the factory building where the distribution of ration was taking place we motored to Sedan, stopping on the way at the hamlet of Bazeilles and visited the cottage where Bismarck and Emperor Napoleon III had their historic interview after the battle of Sedan.

The old lady who owns this house received us and showed us bullet marks made on the house in the war of 1870, as well as in the present war. She apologised because she had had the window-pane, broken by a rifle shot in the present war, replaced on account of the cold. As a girl she had received Bismarck and Napoleon and had shown them to the room upstairs where they had held their consultation. In this room I asked her which chair Bismarck had sat in and sat in it myself, for luck. I also contributed to the collection of gold pieces given to her by those who had visited her cottage.

In Sedan we visited an old mill where stores of the relief commission were kept, and in the mayor's office were present at a sort of consultation between the Prussian officers and members of the French committee of Sedan in which certain details relative to the feeding of the population were discussed.

Relief Back Of Lines

The relief work is not, of course, carried on right up to the battle line, but we visited a small village not many kilometers in the rear of the German line. In this village we were, as before, shown the stores kept for distribution by the relief commission. As there were many soldiers in this village, I said I thought that these soldiers must have stores of their own, but in order to be sure that they were not living on the supplies of the relief commission I thought it only fair that I should see where their stores were kept.

I was taken across the railroad track, to where their stores were kept, and judging from the labels on the barrels and boxes, I should say that a great many had come from Holland.

During this trip about the country I saw a number of women and girls working, or attempting to work, in the fields. Their appearance was so different from that of the usual peasant that I spoke to the accompanying officers about it.

I was told, however, that these were the peasants of the locality, who dressed unusually well in that part of France. Later on, in Charleville, at the lodging of an officer and with Count Wengersky, who was detailed to act as a sort of interpreter and guide to the American Relief Commission workers, I met the members of the American Relief Commission who were working in northern France and who had been brought on a special train for the purpose of seeing me at Charleville.

Secret Of Odd Peasants

This Count Wengersky spoke English well. Having been for a number of years agent of the Hamburg-American Line in London, he was used to dealing with Americans and was possessed of more tact than usually falls to the lot of the average Prussian officer. We had tea and cakes in these lodgings, and then some of the Americans drew me aside and told me the secret of the peculiar-looking peasants whom I had seen at work in the fields surrounding Charleville.

It seems that the Germans had endeavored to get volunteers from the great industrial towns of Lille, Roubaix and Tourcoing to work these fields; that after the posting of the notices calling for volunteers only fourteen had appeared. The Germans then gave orders to seize a certain number of inhabitants and send them out to farms in the outlying districts to average in agricultural work. The Americans told me that this order was carried out with the greatest barbarity; that a man would come home at night and find that his wife or children had disappeared and no one could tell him where they had gone, except that the neighbors could relate that German non-commissioned officers and a file of soldiers had carried them off.

Daughters Seized By Soldiers

For instance, in a house of a well-to-do merchant, who had perhaps two daughters of 15 and 17 and a man servant, the two daughters and the servant would be seized and sent off some little farmhouse, whose location was not disclosed to the parents. The Americans told me that his sort of thing was causing such indignation among the population of these towns that they feared a great uprising and a consequent slaughter and burning by the Germans.

That night at dinner I spoke to the Chancellor about this and told him that it seemed to me absolutely outrageous and that, without consulting with my Government, I was prepared to protest in the name of humanity against a continuance of this treatment of the civil population of occupied France. The Chancellor told me that he had not known of it, that it was the result of orders given by the military, that he would speak to the Emperor about it and that he hoped to be able to stop further deportations.

I believe that further deportations were stopped. Twenty thousand or more who had been taken from their homes were not returned until months afterward. I said, in a speech that I made somewhere in May, on my return to America, that it required the joint efforts of the Pope, the King of Spain and our President to cause the return of these people to their homes; and I then saw that some German press agency had come out with the report that I had made false statements about this matters because these people were not returned to their homes as a result of the representations of the Pope, the King of Spain and our President, but were sent back because the Germans had no further use for them. It seems to me that this denial makes the case rather worse than before.

At the Chancellor's house in the evening we had discussions on the submarine situation and I had several long talks with the Chancellor alone in a corner of the room, while the others listened to music or set the mechanical toys in motion. These discussions, without doubt, were reported to the Emperor either by the Chancellor or by Von Treutler, who at that time was high in favor with his Majesty.

American Inventive Ability

I remember one evening I was asked the question as to what America could do, supposing the almost impossible, that America should resent the recommencement of ruthless submarine warfare by the Germans and declare war.

I said that nearly all of the great inventions used in this war had been made by Americans; the very submarine which formed the basis of our discussion was an American invention; so were the barbed wire and the airplane, the ironclad, the telephone and the telegraph, so necessary to trench warfare, and even that method of warfare had been first developed on something of the present scale in our Civil War. Further, I believed that, if forced to it, American genius could produce some invention which might have a decisive effect in this war.

My German auditors seemed inclined to believe that there was something in my contentions. But they said, "While possible you might invent something in America, while possibly you will furnish money and supplies to the Allies, you have no men and the public sentiment of your country is such that you will not be able to raise an army large enough to make any impression." Quite timidly I said that possibly if hostilities once broke out with the Germans, the Germans might force us by the commission of such acts as had aroused England to pass a law for universal military service. This proposition of mine was branded by the Germans as absolutely impossible, and therefore I am sure that the adoption by the United States of universal service in the first round of the war struck a very severe blow at the morale of Germany.

(To Be Continued)

OFFICERS DESCRIBE SUBMARINE ATTACKS

British Sailors Travelling On Korea Maru Have Seen Much Of U-Boat Campaign

Tokio, Sept. 11.—The Korea Maru of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha reached Yokohama from San Francisco yesterday morning.

The Korea Maru brought 2,924 cases, containing gold coins approximately worth 13,000,000 yen which is consigned to several banks both in Yokohama and Tokio. There were 4,653 tons of cargo, including 22,364 large cases cigarettes imported by the Imperial Tobacco Monopoly Bureau in Tokio, 8,583 cases provisions, 2,277 pieces steel plates and a heavy shipment of steel materials for the Asano Shipbuilding Company.

Reporting that the financial conditions in the United States are prosperous Mr. J. Nagata, general manager of the Sumitomo Bank of Osaka, who has been making an extensive trip in that country preparatory to opening two or more branches of his bank in the United States, returned home. This bank, whose president is Baron Sumitomo, one of the richest men in Japan, is fast extending its business and is closely interested for the advancement of trade between the United States and Japan.

Navy Man Returns

Captain M. Mizutani who has been travelling through the Allied nations for the last two years doing a special work for the Japanese Navy returned home by the Korea Maru. Captain Mizutani confidently believes that the preparations are now being made in England slowly but steadily and it will not be long before the grand navy of Britain will begin to attack the German fleet now literally bottled in Kiel. Captain Mizutani said yesterday that while British ships have been destroyed by the German submarines, it is hardly noticeable in England. The Admiralty office in London is continually preparing for a grand attack, he says.

A submarine accident is told by several British seamen who reached Yokohama by the Korea Maru yesterday. Captain E. O. Evans of Furness, Withy and Company, accompanied by seven men who will be deck officers or engineers of the new British steamer War Wolf which has been purchased by the Furness, Wirthy and Company in the Kawasaki Dock in Kobe are now in Yokohama. Between ten and twelve ships have been purchased by the company and several of them have already left for England. Captain Evans' command has been torpedoed twice, in May, 1916 and June, 1917. Most of other men with Captain Evans have had similar submarine experiences.

U-Boat Sinks With British

Mr. M. S. Whiteaway who will be chief officer of the new ship has been on the steamer Gardepee of the Stewart line. His ship was torpedoed and sunk in the British channel October 10, last year. Mr. Whiteaway drifted on the rough seas for forty-eight hours before he and others of his ship were picked up by the British trawlers. Mr. A. M. Schneider who will be fourth engineer has twice been a submarine victim. His experience was accompanied by more danger than any one else among the eight. He was on the Crown Point which was sunk in the British channel February 2, this year.

Learning of the sinking of the Crown Point, a British torpedo boat rushed to the scene of disaster to rescue the crew. When the British torpedo boat was nearing the sinking vessel the German submarine made her appearance, apparently to assure herself of the sinking of the Crown Point. No sooner the German submarine appeared on the surface than the British torpedo boat which was near rammed the submarine and sunk her.

This was a terrible incident for aboard the rammed German submarine were the commander and chief engineer of the Crown Point who had been taken by the Germans as prisoners.

Mr. Schneider's second experience was equally thrilling. He was later transferred to the South Point which was torpedoed and sunk in the British channel June 11, this year. His ship has been torpedoed amidships and Mr. Schneider is the only person among seven engineers working in the engine room who was saved.

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M. Tardieu Gives Out Surprising Figures On Nation's Actual Fighting Force

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Washington, August 4.—What is regarded as the most reassuring view of the military situation in Europe, and especially along the French front, was obtained tonight when Newton. D. Baker, Secretary of War, made public a letter delivered to him last Tuesday by M. Andre Tardieu, who is in Washington as High Commissioner of the French Republic.

The Tardieu letter shows that after three years of bitter experience in the greatest war in history France is vigorous and powerful and an ally worthy of the mettle of any country. There are many remarkable statements in the Tardieu letter, not the least of which is the fact that France now has 3,000,000 soldiers in the fighting zone. This is the maximum force France has had in the field and is a million more men than she had on the fighting front when the war began. The force now at the fighting front is exclusive of the many thousands of soldiers that she has in the colonies or in training elsewhere.

Another remarkable statement made by M. Tardieu is that France has increased her man force by constantly decreasing the percentage of casualties during each six months since the war began. During the second half of 1916 the number of killed missing, and prisoners was only 1.28 per cent of the total number of men mobilised.

France's production of artillery and munitions has been little short of marvelous. When the war began the republic was able to group only 300 heavy guns with regiments. After allowing for guns lost and worn out, France at the beginning of July of this year had 6,000 heavy guns grouped with regiments and most of them were modern.

"During our present offensives," says the Tardieu letter, "we have an average of one heavy gun for twenty-six meters." This means that in these offensives the French have had heavy guns planted every eighty-five feet on an average. The showing is equally remarkable for the number of shots fired, which means that France has turned out veritable mountains of ammunition.

When the war began France was turning out enough munitions and had enough on hand to fire only 13,000 shots from the famous "75" guns each day. It is now arranged so that 250,000 shots may be fired from the "75s" and 100,000 shots daily from the heavy guns. During the last great offensive in which the French were engaged more than 12,600,000 shots were fired by guns of all calibers.

France, says M. Tardieu, has not only been able to accomplish these wonders, but has also been able to give 800 guns to her Allies, and to re-equip and re-arm the Belgian, Servian, and Greek armies. Since the beginning of the war, he says, France has spent a fraction over $15,000,000,000.

M. Tardieu's Letter

Commissioner Tardieu's letter is as follows.

July 30, 1917.

Dear Mr. Baker:

I brought to your knowledge, in a recent talk, the surprise I felt in reading so often in American newspapers some utterly inaccurate information regarding the military conditions prevailing in Europe, and especially in the French Army. In connection with our conversation, I believe it would be of interest to present to you some figures which, better than any comments, will expose to you the reality; these figures will show you France as she is, vigorous and powerful, in spite of three years of suffering without precedent in history.

I.—Strength In Men

The strength in men, now present in the zone of the armies alone, shows the maximum figure reached during the war. This figure, which amounts to a little less than three millions of men, exceeds by over a million the number of men actually in the said zone at the begining, and one must add to that figure the men in the zone of the interior and in the colonies. We are certain, with the resources of our metropolitan and colonial depots, to be able to maintain that number up to its present level for a long time to come.

Our strength in men, by reason of a better command, and of better methods of instruction, has shown, since the beginning of the war, constantly decreasing definitive casualties, (killed, missing, and those taken prisoners.)

The following figures substantiate this:

	Casualties, P.C.
Battles of Charleroi and of the Marne	*5.41
First six months of 1915	*2.39
Second six months of 1915	*1.68
First six months of 1916	*1.47
Second six months of 1916	*1.28

*In proportion to the total mobilised strength.

II.—Front Held

For measuring the offensive and defensive quality of the troops whose numerical strength I have indicated above, I can do nothing better than to quote some more figures. The western front has an extension of 739 kilometers:

27 kilometers are held by the Belgians.
138 kilometers are held by the English.
574 kilometers are held by the French.

The French Army holds accordingly more than two-thirds of the western front, that is to say, of the front where the enemy has always directed its chief exertion.

The German divisions in line on the western front were, moreover, in June, 1917, distributed as follows:

42 opposite to the English.
81 opposite to the French.

A German division holds an average front of 4 kilometers, 700 meters; a French division an average front of 5 kilometers, 500 meters—that is to say, one-sixth more.

III.—Artillery

We were amply furnished with "75s" since the beginning of the war. The number of these guns was constantly increased; it is adequate to our needs. As for the heavy artillery, we had in August, 1914, 300 guns grouped in regiments. In June, 1917, we had 6,000 of them, mostly modern. During our present offensives we have, on the average, one heavy gun for 26 meters. If we sum up all the trenchfield-heavy artillery, we have one gun for eight meters in the sector of attack.

Our output in munitions was arranged in August, 1914, for 13,000 shots of "75s" a day. It is now arranged for 250,000 shots of "75s" and 100,000 shots of heavy guns.

To be equal to this enormous production invaded France did not hesitate, in the midst of war, to create new industries and to bestow on military industries the best of its produtive strength.

If you consider, on another side, the weight of the projectiles shot on the German trenches during one of the last offensives, you will find the following figures for one lineal meter:

	Kilos.
Field artillery	407
Trench artillery	203
Heavy artillery	704
High-power artillery	128
Total	1,442

Here below, lastly, come figures on the monthly expenditure in ammunition for the "75s":

July, 1916	6,400,000
September, 1916	7,000,000
October, 1916	5,500,000

During the last offensive the expenditure was 12,000,000 shots in all calibers.

I might also add that we completely re-equipped and re-armed the Belgian, Servian, and Greek armies.

I recall, likewise, that the number of heavy guns given by us to the Allies exceeds 800.

IV.—Financial Effort

The financial effort cannot be separated from the military effort. Here, below, are some more figures. France has expended since the beginning of the war the following sums:

	Francs.
1914	8,040,000,000
1915	22,800,000,000
1916	32,640,000,000
1917	19,167,000,000
Total	82,647,000,000

She received from foreign countries from the 1st of August, 1914, to the 1st of January, 1917, 6,000,000,000 francs. During the same period she loaned to several allied Governments 4,000,000,000 francs.

If France alone, which has only 38,000,000 inhabitants, and whose richest and most populated provinces are invaded, was by herself capable of such a financial effort, it is because of the strict discipline which she forced upon the employment of her resources; this discipline also is proof of strength.

Such is the situation. Severe was the ordeal; stronger is the national energy. Now it is a question of striking the last blow to the adversary. You will help us. But, at the moment when the American soldiers arrive in France, it is proper to let them know that they will find to receive them a country which, today as well as during the last three years, bears the principal exertion of our dreadful foe; a country which maintains to the maximum of her power, without hesitation and without weakness, her strength, her means, and her will.

Believe me, dear Mr. Secretary, very sincerely yours,

ANDRE TARDIEU.

Hon. N. D. Baker, Secretary of War, Washington.

Secretary Baker's Reply

Secretary Baker's reply to the French Commissioner is as follows:

August 2, 1917.

My Dear Mr. Tardieu:

I have just received and read with admiration and interest the splendid account set forth in your letter of July 30 of the present military strength and civil and financial effort of the French people, and am glad to have your permission to publish this letter in order that the people of the United States may have an authoritative and sure basis for the admiration they have felt from the first for France in this great struggle, as well as reassurance with regard to the present situation. This struggle is so vast that it is perhaps not strange to have occasional accounts from individuals who have seen but a small fraction of the situation, and therefore give a distorted and unjust view of the whole, and it is fortunate that so comprehensive a statement as yours can be made available for public information.

I am, of course, constantly in receipt of detailed reports from our American officers in France. They are unanimous in their praise of the splendid morale of the French people, their superb industrial and military efficiency and their greatness of soul in bearing, as they are bearing, almost superhuman burdens successfully under the inspiration of a great cause. Now that America has begun to contribute soldiers and material to this war, it will be well for our people to have the story you have told, in order that we may realise that our army is going to share the imperishable glory which belongs to the soldiers of France and her allies who have fought so long and with such increasing spirit and determination in the cause of liberty. Cordially yours.

NEWTON D. BAKER,
Secretary of War.

M. Andre Tardieu, 2,005 Columbia Road, Washington, D. C.

U. S. CARTRIDGES DEFECTIVE

Washington, September 4.—General Crozier is holding an investigation in connection with complaints made regarding the cartridges supplied to the American troops now in France, and it has developed that about two per cent of these are impaired in usefulness by the presence of a small quantity of bromide which delays the explosion for a fraction of a second. Steps have already been taken to see that no further ammunition of this sort is supplied to the men.

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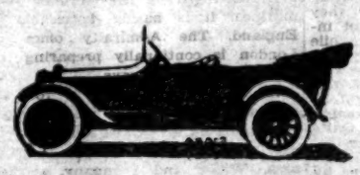

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Government Orders Forts Fire on Southern Warships

(From the Chinese Press)

The Homing Fortress at Kwangtung has been instructed by the government to fire upon the Haichi and Haishen, the two independent cruisers of the first squadron. Three other warships of the southern fleet, the Tungan, Wufung and Yuchang, are reported to be considering canceling their declaration of independence.

The mobilisation of twenty battalions of the Kwangtung and Yunnan troops was ordered recently by Chen Ping-kun, Tuchun of Kwangtung, to despatch troops to Hunan and to resist the northern forces, according to a circular telegram received here yesterday, signed by nineteen military officers of Kwangtung, who are immediate subordinates of the Tuchun, headed by Moh Ching-yu, military commissioner of Canton.

About 50,000 Russian refugees have arrived at Harbin from the firing line. Russia has consented to the establishment of a Chinese police system in that city.

Martial law has been declared in the province of Heilungkiang. Mongolian bandits are invading the province and Tuchun Bao Kwei-ching has despatched troops for their suppression.

Shen Jui-ling, the retired Chinese Minister to Vienna, will be appointed Minister to Switzerland.

The Banks of China and of Communications have been instructed by the Ministry of Finance to investigate the total number of notes issued by the Chinese as well as foreign banks throughout the Republic.

Ex-President Li Yuan-hung has denied the report that he is going to Peking in order to be free from the invitations of the southern leaders. He has twice refused to go down south, he stated, because he is not free to move about before Parliament officially grants his resignation. Therefore, he must wait until the legislature is convened and the question of the vacation of his post is settled.

Liu Chung-hou, the military head of Szechuen, is determined to resist the Peiyang troops now on their way to his province, under the leadership of Wu Kwan-shin, the Inspector-General of the Upper Yangtsze He has made an agreement with Tang Chi-yao, the Yunnan Tuchun, to be united in action against the Peking government.

Their attitude is now practically the same as that of Kwangtung and Kwangsi, being independent from the Central Government. Inspector-General Wu is delaying his trip purposely and has wired to Peking, asking leave to have his office established in Hankow.

Civil Governor Tsi Yao-ling of Kiangsu has taken leave of absence for a month and will go up to Tientsin with his family immediately. The Intendant of Nanking is now acting in his capacity.

Sun Wu, the noted Hupeh revolutionary leader, Kiang Shao-tsen, the Premier who signed the Mandate ordering the dissolution of Parliament and Tang Shang-ming, former Tuchun of Hunan, will be despatched by the government to watch the European war.

Director-General Sun Pao-chi of the Revenue Council has been granted two months' leave of absence. Admiral Tsai Ting-kan has been appointed acting Director-General temporarily.

SHANGHAI AND SAILORS PLAY FOR CHARITY TODAY

First Of Three Game Series In Aid Of American War Relief Funds

The first of the Charity Series baseball games will be played on the Race Course diamond this afternoon, when the men from the Gunboats cross bats with the Shanghai team.

Scott and Tinkham will probably be the opposing slabmen and the last two games which the teams have played argue for a hard-fought set-to.

Admission will be charged to the members' stands and the proceeds of today's and Saturday's and Sunday's contests will be turned over to the American War Relief Association.

The players are asked to be out and ready to get into the game by 4 o'clock.

Swimming

T. Hayashida, the plucky 18-year-old Japanese boy who got seventh place in the long distance swimming championship, last Saturday, is to have a prize after all. Only prizes for the first six men home were originally presented and it was regretted that, in view of the great interest taken in the competition by the Japanese community, their first man to complete the course should just have missed getting a souvenir, other than his certificate from the Association.

Mr. K. Murai, the manager of the South Manchuria Railway, stepped into the breach, however and is presenting a prize for Hayashida, who swam very well, considering that he is unaccustomed to river water, having always trained before in the sea, which is much more buoyant.

The Police Gala

Preparations for the Police Swimming Gala are going on apace and it is expected that great success will attend the efforts of the organisers. A special conference of committeemen and handicappers was held on Monday evening, at the Municipal Service Club, to talk over detailed arrangements.

A fine program has been prepared and it has been decided to have a band in attendance, to enliven the proceedings. In addition to the ordinary items that figure on most swimming gala cards, there are numerous interludes, which will greatly diversify the entertainment and, in addition, there will be two water polo games, the one at the end of the first half being between a selected VII self-styled the "Otters" and the S.I.S.C. (the Rowing Club being unable to place their first VII in the water to meet the International players) and the game at the end of the second moiety being between the Police and the second string of the S.I.S.C. Mr. W. J. Gande has been secured as referee.

The eliminating heats will be held tomorrow evening.

Railways Of Honan Recover From Flood

Despite All Troubles, Excellent Crops Are Reported All Over Province

Special Correspondence to the China Press

Kaifeng, Honan, Sept. 15.—After weeks of interruption to traffic on account of floods, trains are now running regularly on all local lines except from Cheng Chow to Peking. There is still only one train daily on the Lung-Hai Railway east and west to Hsuchowfu, the night train having been taken off during the Chang Hsun troubles. Travelers from Hankow to Peking must take this east and west line and change at Hsuchow for Tientsin. There is talk of a new train from Kaifeng east to Hsuchow which will make better time for through travelers. The talk should turn to truth, for such a train is greatly needed.

Marvelous is the right word to use in describing the good crops that have resulted after the dry early summer and the heavy rains later. Farmers are reaping the best bean, millet, and kaoliang crops for years. Thousands of houses were washed down during the heavy rains but no deaths resulted for the inmates had ample time to get out. The soft brick houses melted down like lumps of butter in a frying-pan. Landlords have learned a lesson and are putting up better houses.

Railway Disorganised

Special Correspondence to the China Press

Yench'eng, Honan, September 13.—Your correspondent has just returned from Chefoo via Tientsin. The Peking-Hankow line is still interrupted for traffic but repairs are being pushed on as rapidly as possible.

We travelled by the Tientsin-Pukow line as far as Hsuchowfu. Owing to the flooded state of the district around Tientsin passengers are conveyed by steam launch down the river some distance and board the train at a small station situated above the flood waters. Good time was made on the run to Hsuchow and we were fortunate in boarding the first train running through to Chengchow on the Peking-Hankow line. This line was also much damaged by the heavy rains, but repairs are sufficiently far forward to allow of the trains getting through, though in many places we proceeded very slowly. From Chengchow to Hankow there is a good service of trains.

In South Honan the Autumn crops are very good, and harvesting operations will soon be completed.

For the information of travellers to Peking I may say that the Railway Administration are now booking via Hsuchow, with only one change en route and at the same rates as the direct route.

The country is quiet and the people seem contented with the present form of Government.

Royal Flying Corps Hospital Fund

The following donations to the above Fund have been received:

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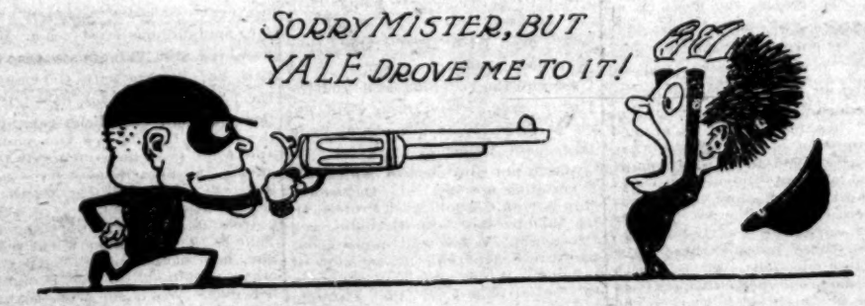

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WEATHER

Fine and hot weather. Local thunderstorms. Moderate summer monsoon on the coast.

DEATHS

GAGE: On August 3, 1917, at Lake Louise, B.C., on the way to his home in Connecticut, Robertson Gage, son of Rev. and Mrs. Brownell Gage, of the Yale Mission, Changsha, aged ten years. 15173.

GRENE: On September 17, Madame Marthe Grene, dearly beloved wife of M. George Grene, Engineer-in-Chief, French Municipal Council. The funeral will take place to day, 19th inst., at Lokawei Cemetery, after a Mass at St. Joseph's Church at 8.30 a.m. Friends are invited to attend. 15171.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, SEPTEMBER 19, 1917

President Wilson, The Kaiser, The Bible And Divine Right

By Hon. T. R. Jernigan

IN one of his state papers President Wilson made it clear that the American government was waging war against the military autocracy which dominated and directed the policy of the German government, and expressed the hope that the people of Germany would assert themselves in the interest of a general peace.

It is possible that the President may have had in mind the speech made by the German Emperor at Brandenberg in 1912. In that speech the Kaiser said: "The German Empire and the German Crown rest upon a Brandenberg basis and a Prussian foundation."

With regard to Brandenberg, it is the name of a Prussian City founded by the Slavonians, and, as a result of the many wars that followed, was given as a perpetual investiture by the Emperor Sigismund to Federick IV of Nuremburg, and of the House of Hohenzollern, the ancestor of the present Royal Family of Prussia, who was made Elector of Brandenberg in 1417. The Elector of Brandenberg and Frederick the Great are the two great soldiers of the House of Hohenzollern selected by the Kaiser for examples, and so persistently has his House lived in a military atmosphere that the German line runs for centuries in an unbroken monotony of submission by the German people to authority they had no hand in establishing and to laws they had no hand in making.

In conquered Brandenberg and Prussia the Germans started under the Yoke, and under the Yoke all Germany is today. There is in no line of the House of Hohenzollern a Magna Charta, a John Hampden, an Oliver Cromwell, and no Bill of Rights, no Declaration of Independence, no George Washington, no Abraham Lincoln, no Liberty Bell. The policy of that House has been wholly military, with the studied aim to crush every symptom of civil authority, and to rule by the strength of the sword. This is the Dynastic House that would dominate the world as it dominates the German Empire. It would extinguish civil government and establish a military despotism as grasping and exacting as any known to history.

But in the mad purpose of the Hohenzollern to dictate how other nations should conduct their affairs, the English-speaking race has been found in earnest opposition, a race which has never forgotten its republican institutions, its parliaments, its congress, and which has never been conquered. In the war which the German Emperor has so needlessly inaugurated and so cruelly waged this English-speaking race will emerge again with none of the prerogatives of their Parliaments and Congresses impaired.

The Kaiser professes himself to be a student of the Bible, yet claims that kingly governments are favored by Heaven and that he rules by Divine Right as the heir by primogeniture to the German throne. The Bible does not support the Kaiser's contention, for it clearly states that *the chosen people were blamed and punished for desiring a king and afterwards commanded to withdraw their allegiance from him.*

And there is nothing in the Bible to countenance the notion that succession in order of primogeniture is of divine institution, but on the contrary that younger brothers were apparently under the special protection of heaven. Jacob was not the eldest son of Isaac, nor Judah of Jacob, nor David of Jesse, nor Solomon of David. The government under which the writers of the New Testament lived was not hereditary. The Roman Emperors were named by the Roman Senate. History informs us that in the middle ages the doctrine of indefeasible hereditary right would have been regarded as heretical, for it was not compatible with the pretensions of the Church of Rome. It was a doctrine unknown to the founders of the Church of England, and since the revolution of 1688 the people of England say, through their parliament, whether they want a king and who he shall be.

Nothing ought to be clearer than this, that if the Supreme Ruler wanted to put Emperors and Kings on the thrones of European nations He would never have chosen such as are at present enthroned, for never in all history have there been so many thus ruling giving the practical proof of so little competency to rule. The Kaiser is the only one of the lot who seems to possess real ability, and evidently he is not counseled by any influence from above.

A Prompt Decision

Mrs. Will Irwin said at a Washington Square tea:

"The more immodest fashions would disappear if men would resolutely oppose them.

"I know a woman whose dressmaker sent home the other day a skirt that was, really, too short altogether. The woman put it on. It was becoming enough, dear knows, but it made her feel ashamed. She entered the library, and her husband looked up from his work with a dark frown.

"'I wonder,' she said, with an embarrassed laugh, 'if these ultra-short skirts will ever go out?'

"'They'll never go out with me,' he answered in decided tones."—*Washington Star.*

A Celestial Rebuke

Charles B. Towns, the anti-drug champion, spent some time in China several years ago with Samuel Merwin, the writer. In a Hongkong shop-window they noticed some Chinese house-coats of particularly striking designs and stepped in to purchase one. Mr. Towns asked Mr. Merwin to do the bargaining.

"Wantum coatee," said Mr. Merwin to the sleepy-eyed Oriental who shuffled up with a grunt. He placed several of the coats before them.

"How muchee Melican monee?" inquired Mr. Merwin.

"It would aid me in transacting this sale," said the Chinaman, "if you would confine your language to your mother tongue. The coat is seven dollars."

Mr. Merwin took it.—*Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.*

He Won

"What would you do if I turned you down?" she asked shyly, as they sat on the parlor sofa.

The young man looked straight ahead, but said nothing. After a few moments of silence she nudged him with her elbow and said: "Didn't you hear my question?"

He looked around apprehensively. "I beg you pardon," he replied, "I thought you were addressing the gas."—*St. Louis Republic*

From The Point Of View Of The Sinn Feiners

They Expect Their Party To Dominate A United Ireland And Bring About Entire Independence—Recent Election Successes

By Richard Barry

"Who is that Chinaman, Sinn Fein, that is raising all the rumpus in Ireland?" asked a Liverpool laborer of one of the English delegates to the convention in Dublin as he stood waiting to embark. If the English have had difficulty in answering the question, surely Americans may be pardoned for a similar predicament.

Sinn Feinism, we have been told, is vague, impractical, chaotic, essentially founded on hopeless rebellion and foredoomed to quixotic failure. However, in my investigations of the last few weeks, in which I have talked with over a dozen men just out of Ireland, among whom are Dr. Patrick McCarten, the envoy from the Provisional Government of the Irish Republic to the President and the Congress of the United States, as well as five soldiers of the revolutionary army, it appears to me that, on the contrary, Sinn Feinism is today, whatever it may have been in the immediate past, a powerful political party, with a definite political program.

To understand the strength of Sinn Fein certain facts must be repeated, facts which have been partially stated separately in the American press, but which have not been collated so that they are understood here as they are understood, for instance, by the British Government:

1. Most important of all is the fact that Ireland today has, in addition to one Robert Emmet, whose historic martyrdom fades back to 1798, sixteen new Robert Emmets, with halos dating back only to Easter, 1916. As a direct result, while the rebellion of 1916 mustered only 1,200 men, there are now hundreds of thousands of men ready to oppose, even if only with shovels and meat axes and, certainly, with their lives, any further encroachment of English military power. Whereas the English garrison in Ireland eighteen months ago was less than 30,000 men, it is today more than 70,000 men. Whereas at the beginning of the great war the Irish regiments marched out to fight for England to a man, not a Corporal's guard has been recruited in eighteen months, and the depletion in the Irish ranks in France has been filled with English "rookies."

2. More astonishing than the solidarity of the young fighting men of Ireland is the recently and repeatedly demonstrated unity of the voters. To realise the meaning of the figures I will quote it must constantly be borne in mind that only property owners vote in Ireland. The charge that the opposition is "hot-headed," "unreasoning," "emotional," has more force as applied to young men of military age than it has as applied to men of middle age and old age who own property and who have had more than a year to reflect as to the grave meaning of their duly registered ballots. In the last three months there have been three elections—one in North Roscommon, one in South Longford, and one in East Clare. In each the Sinn Feiners have won, by majorities ranging from 55 per cent in Roscommon to 71 per cent in East Clare. Each one of these districts was previously a Nationalist stronghold, and in each a well-known Irish Nationalist leader opposed a Sinn Fein leader. It was said by the opposition, and with some show of truth, that in the first two districts, (Roscommon and Longford,) the Sinn Fein triumphs were those of popular personalities, their candidates being Count Plunkett, who had lost two sons in the rebellion, and McGuinness, who was imprisoned in England for participation therein. But in neither of these elections did the Sinn Fein candidates announce their constructive platform. Evidently fearful of boldly stating their purposes, they were content merely to oppose the previously popular leaders. They received a vote of confidence, though by small majorities—in the case of McGuinness only 180.

But in the third election the Sinn Feiners abandoned a secretive policy, the tactics which had caused the opposition, especially in England, to say that they had no policy. Instead, they openly declared themselves, and their third candidate was elected by a much larger majority than the other two.

The very name of the party describes its purposes accurately for any Irishman, and it could hardly be bettered in Irish, though it means nothing in English. "For ourselves alone" is a fair translation.

On being told that it is impossible to have an Irish Republic, the Sinn Feiners reply that such is the secret longing of every Irishman, even if he thinks it more practicable to pause on the way as a Nationalist, Unionist, or what-not. They add, with true Irish logic, that if they had not flown the Irish republican flag a year ago last Easter, no one would even be talking about a republic now, while, as a matter of fact, a republic is being seriously discussed, even in London, if not actually in the Cabinet.

However, the true source of their strength appears to me to be one that may seem subtle, but that is not subtle to a practical Irishman, a landholder, a voter. This is the fact that Sinn Fein has utterly inverted the object of Irish political thought. It is no longer anti-English; it is pro-Irish. For that reason Sinn Feiners put the soft pedal on the talk of Ireland's past wrongs. It is a political doctrine for the present and for the future. It may have to be incidentally, secondarily, and for the moment anti-English, but it is vibrantly; dominantly, and essentially pro-Irish. They are perfectly willing to forgive and even to forget all the past if England will let them alone now and in the future. That is the astounding aspect of a movement founded by poets and sealed in their blood.

Sinn Fein is far beyond the poetry stage now. It has a double appeal to the agrarian and manufacturing interests. To the farmer it reveals the advantage of Irish regulated land tenure and is able to point to the fact that, since the short days of the republic and the consequent unwillingness of England, through fear of bloody consequences, further to restrict intensive cultivation, the farmers are more prosperous than in generations. To the manufacturer the Sinn Feiners offer a widespread appeal, which they have already started, to buy only Irish-made goods.

But the economic issue of deepest appeal at the present time is the Sinn Fein program concerning war taxation. Sinn Fein postulates that, as Ireland was not consulted in declaring war, as she has not willingly taken any part in it, as she has nothing to gain from it, as she has forcibly resisted latterly every attempt to get any of her sons into it, she should not be asked to bear any of the colossal future burden that has been saddled on the British Empire by the war, whatever its eventuality. Here lies the milk in the cocoanut. So far no direct war taxes have been levied. The Sinn Feiners declare that they will resist by every means, at first passively and through the ballot, but if needs be forcibly and with bloodshed, the imposition of a war debt on Ireland.

From the standpoint of imperial politics or world politics, if you please, the Sinn Feiners have been able to lay two ghosts which have not latterly had a fraction of the sway over Irish affairs that they have been made to appear to have. I refer to the religious issue and the Ulster issue, which Sinn Fein declares to be English-made and not Irish-made issues.

While not anti-clerical, Sinn Fein is certainly non-clerical. Its leadership is both Catholic and Protestant, its membership both Catholic and Protestant. It has not opposed, but has utterly ignored, the question of religion. While popularly supposed to be strongest in the Catholic South, it is very strong in Protestant Ulster, where an election might reveal that it actually controls a majority of votes.

As for the so-called Ulster issue, I may best illustrate the condition there by repeating the story an Orangeman told me as happening to himself. When the gun running for the Ulster Volunteers occurred, previous to the war, at the time Carson was drilling his men, ostensibly, as was said, to resist home rule, this man, an Ulster volunteer, borrowed of a Tyrone man, then and now a Sinn Feiner, his automobile for the purpose of conveying the arms secretly to Belfast. Later, when the gun running occurred in the south and arms were needed for the Dublin volunteers, the Sinn Feiner borrowed of his Ulster friend two automobiles for a similar purpose. Another Sinn Feiner told me that for nine months after the rebellion, while a price was on his head, he was hid in Ulster in the home of one of Carson's district leaders. Ulster does not want partition any more than does Connaught.

Another thing about Sinn Fein little understood is its attitude to the convention in Dublin. The Sinn Feiners did not refuse to take a part in it, but offered gladly to participate in any convention to which the members were selected in the only fair way they could be selected, by the adult suffrage (male and female, said the Sinn Feiners) of Ireland. What they refused to do was to have any part in a convention whose members were nominated and controlled by the British Government.

Their proposition was not accepted, and they were offered, instead, five members in 101, or less than 5 per cent representation when they controlled over a majority of the votes; even their most bitter opponents admitting they will doubtless capture at least half the Irish seats in Parliament at the next election. In the nomination even of these five the English Government stipulated that the personnel must be approved by the Lloyd George Ministry before it could sit. Sinn Fein could not accept this and, therefore, no Sinn Feiners are in the convention, which, to them, is only another English proposition to govern Ireland for England.

However—and here is another Irish contrariety which is the height of logic though paradoxical—the Sinn Feiners are not utterly antagonistic toward the convention. Their attitude is one of "show me," and, whatever the result of the convention, they intend to handle and manipulate it to their own advantage. They hold the trump cards; they know that they hold them, and they do not intend either to desert Ireland or to throw away the ballot because they have no guns. Whatever the result of the convention, they will be able to say to the Irish people: "Here is what your masters offer you; we have had no part in it; but we advise you to do so and so with it." It is not conceivable that the convention will devise a form of government that is not based on an electorate, and eventually it must seek the Irish electorate, if not for confirmation, at least for ostensible function. Controlling the electorate, Sinn Fein will certainly be in a position to carry further its unequivocal campaign for the conquest of Ireland via the ballot.

Of one position it is sure, and this is the shrewdest and newest political move Sinn Fein has fathered. No Sinn Fein member of Parliament will ever officially go to London. The present Sinn Fein members have not gone and will not go. The party proposes to elect just as possible as fast as the elections occur, but never to take seats in London. "Sitting in the English Parliament has never done anything for Ireland, and we are through with it," say the Sinn Feiners. "We will meet in Dublin, do what we can for Ireland, officially or unofficially, even to sending Irish Consuls and Ambassadors abroad."

In answer to the new English bogaboo concerning Irish independence—viz., that an Irish Republic would be a constant military menace to England—the Sinn Feiners declare that this has no element of logic. In the present war, they say, they could be of no advantage to Germany so long, as England controls the seas, and if England should lose control of the seas, the Germans would choose to land on the low near-east coast instead of on the far, mountainous west coast. Moreover, the Sinn Feiners say that they had no alliance with Germany in the past nor have one now. Roger Casement had no official relation to the Irish Republican Government, and, aside from his lamentably futile efforts, the Sinn Feiners have never had any communication with the German Government.

Ireland asks only to be neutral. That is the Sinn Fein world policy. She has fought enough battles for other people. Now she is fighting her own. When she wins that she will be through for a long, long time. When the English say it is impossible for Ireland, situated as she is, to be neutral, the Sinn Feiners ask how it is that Switzerland, in the very heart of Europe, surrounded on every side by fierce and stronger nations, can hold her neutrality respected and be assured that bitter foes will force each other to respect it. Then why cannot Ireland, surrounded by the waves?

If the British Government does not answer these questions satisfactorily in the near future, or before a world peace, the Sinn Feiners propose to ask the Peace Conference to consider the claims of Ireland, and for that purpose a Provisional Government of the Irish Republic is still intact and prepared to nominate its representatives.

Merely Routine News

Here is the sort of item that attracts little attention when it comes out in the routine of the news:

Washington—The entire 1917 army and navy supply of canned peas, about 1 million cases, has been arranged for at prices much below the present market by the committee on supplies of the Council of National Defense. The committee has worked out the most economical way in which these peas could be shipped from 250 canners in fifteen different states to the supply depots of the army and navy, effecting an immense saving to the government in freight charges.

The civilian volunteers who are helping the government are getting results like this every day that the country knows nothing of. That is the way of the world. When Johnny is a good boy we pay no attention to him. It is only when he gets into the cake or throws the baseball through the window that he attracts our notice.—*Kansas City Star.*

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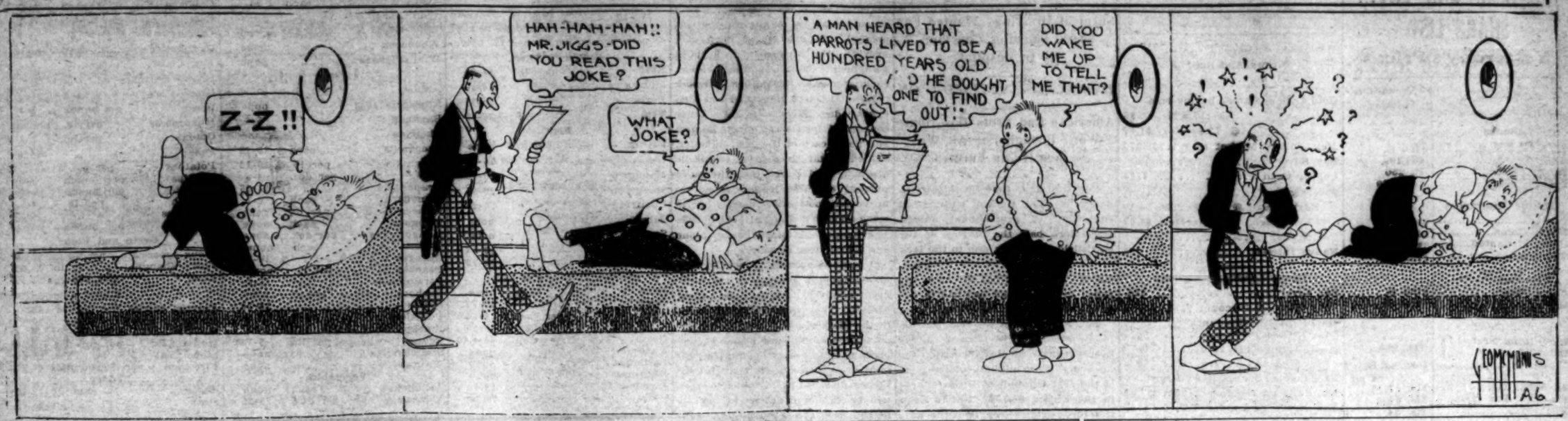
And not only does it not leak, but it will not rot, or shrink, or change its condition, no matter what the climate or weather.
Free Sample. Write for a sample—that's the best way; and remember, Congo Samples are not special pieces prepared for the purpose, but are cut from our regular stock. We mention this because Congo is so attractive looking, so tough and pliable, that people sometimes think the samples must be specially prepared.
EASTERN TRADING CO., LTD.
38 Canton Road, Shanghai

Refracting and Manufacturing Optician
Dr. John Goddard
Toric Lenses
Invisible Bifocals
Sun Glasses in Various Shades
W. T. Findley, M.D.
36 Nanking Road, Tel. 1928

Ladies' Hand Bags
Latest American Styles
Boyes, Bassett & Co.
35 Nanking Road

SOLE AGENTS for Famous British Pianos
BRINSMEAD, Grands and Uprights
BROADWOOD, Grands and Uprights
CHALLEN, Grands and Uprights
COLLARD and COLLARD
CHAPPELL
Etc., Etc.
The British-American Piano House
ROBINSON'S
NANKING ROAD
SOLE AGENTS for the Best American Pianos
The "Auto" Piano, Pianista Auto Piano, Francis Bacon Piano, Hamilton-Baldwin Piano, Etc., Etc.
THE COLUMBIA GRAFONOLA
COLUMBIA RECORDS, English and American

Bringing Up Father — By George McManus


Z-Z!!
HAH-HAH-HAH!! MR. JIGGS-DID YOU READ THIS JOKE?
WHAT JOKE?
A MAN HEARD THAT PARROTS LIVED TO BE A HUNDRED YEARS OLD AND HE BOUGHT ONE TO FIND OUT!!
DID YOU WAKE ME UP TO TELL ME THAT?
GEO MCMANUS

Love, Home and Table Topics By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour

Great Demand For Candy

"Cocktail? No, thank you. I'll take a box of candy instead." Which about sizes up the latest order of your Uncle Sam. Miss Columbia always had an inherent taste for sweetmeats—she was just naturally born that way—and now that King Alcohol is panned for the duration of the war, along comes King Candy, new ally of Uncle Sam.

W. H. Rowan of Chicago, president of the National Confectionery Salesmen's Association, declares that the average man turns to candy when he quits liquor. As proof he cites statistics that show a great falling off in the consumption of liquor last year, together with a marvellous increase in the consumption of candy.

Why? There may be something psychological in it, but the candy men rather think that there is something in the composition of chocolate caramels or salt water taffy that satisfies in the human system a need formerly met by the fermented grape or the brewed and malted grain.

Here are the facts in figures. More than $250,000,000 was spent in the United States last year for candy. The increase over the previous year is the biggest in the history of the organised candy industry. The candy men believe the expansion of their business is due entirely to the nation-wide trend toward prohibition.

"With distilled liquors prohibited and an increase in the price of candy to cover the war tax on sugar, the nation's candy bill for the next twelve months will be greater than ever before," says President Rowan.

A quarter of a billion dollars for candy, at an average retail price of 25 cents a pound, means that about one billion pounds of candy are now eaten in a year by the men, women and children of the United States. Which is an average of about ten pounds a year to every inhabitant of "My Country 'tis of Thee." Some people never eat a bite of candy from one year's end to another; others again, the sweet toothed people, eat possibly a hundred pounds of candy between New Year's and New Year's.

Uncle Sam has the sugar to make the candy—if it doesn't all get away to sweeten the other nations. In addition to the resources of his own continental cane fields he has some very able adopted sons in the tropics who yield him annually plenty of makings for bonbons. Sugar exports from the Philippines have doubled in ten years. Porto Rico exports us something like $50,000,000 worth of sugar every year, Hawaii does better than that by $5,000,000 to $10,000,000 and Cuba has an annual sugar crop that exceeds in value $130,000,000.

Nowhere is the demand for candy greater than among the soldiers and sailors of our armies and fleets. "Sammies" have sweet teeth. To meet their demand the Government has placed huge orders lately for chocolates for our fighting men. Whole carloads are going to Europe, and many more will go to the cantonments this fall for the new national army.

Furthermore, Europe is calling loudly for American candy. One of the things introduced to the poilu and the Tommy by their new ally is American chewing gum. It is now in great favor in the trenches, as the orders lately booked by our confectioners show.

Little Bobbie's Pa

By William F. Kirk

I have jest thought of a grate song which can be used during this here Unpleasant-ness, sed Pa. It is called Up in the Air, & it will be dedick-ated to them avyiators. How wud you like to heer me sing it,? sed Pa.

All rite, sed Ma, close the windows, deer, so the nabors won't learn yure great invenshun, & start in, said Ma. A woman must be very braiv in these trying times, sed Ma. When you are reddy you may fire.

I will sing only the chorus, sed Pa. It goes like this:

Up in the air, up in the air,
Up like the American Eagel,
We will be thare, we will be thare,
Right on the scent like a Beagle.
Up in the sky, up in the sky,
There we will fite, you & I,
There we will fite, I & you,
For the deer Red, White & Blue.

Now, sed Pa, all I have to do is to fix the musick a littlel bit & this song will be ready to be sung in milyuns of American hoams.

War has many horrors, sed Ma. It shul nevver, nevver be!

You doant meen that this song is a horror of waar, do you, sed Pa.

You are vary quick at seeing meenings, deerest, sed Ma, I will let you use yure own judgment. Wen did you dash off this dethless lyrick, sed Ma.

Oh, it just caim to me, sed Pa, that is the histry of all grate songs, thay jest cum to you. No grate song was evver bilt up a littel at a time, like a carpenter bilding a house, sed Pa.

I see, sed Ma, it just leeped out of you. How thrilling, sed Ma, to think you are in-spired. If you maik a lot of munny out of this sing, I suppose Bobbie & I will git out bit, sed Ma.

You jest know it, sed Pa, that is one of the finest traits of many fine traits of wich I am the owner of, sed Pa. I nevver reely knew beefoar, sed Pa, how full of geenyus I was. I had to rite this song first to know that I was thare good & plenty, sed Pa.

I suppose you will get peepul to sing it for you & advertise it, sed Ma. Surely you doant want to sing it in publick yurrself, & queer the poor little song, sed Ma.

It wud talk a worse voice than mine to queer this song, sed Pa. This song has all them elements of grateness wich go to maik the Star Spangeld Banner so popular everyware except in Germany, sed Pa. I bet everybody will stand up all over this country wen this song of mine is sung, sed Pa.

What maiks you think so? sed Ma.

I know Americans, sed Pa. They will all stand up.

I know Americans, too, sed Ma, & if they all stand up wen that song is sung they will stand up & look for the Exits, sed Ma.

A man shud reeceeve moar encurragement from his wife than that, sed Pa.

Deerest, sed Ma, as yure best frend I ask you to tare that song up, & Pa toar it up.

A Reminiscence of Samson

Gaza, south of which the British forces, in the course of their advance on Jerusalem, inflicted a severe defeat upon the Turks, is among the oldest cities in the world. It was one of the five princely Philistine cities, and mention of it occurs frequently in Bible history. Figuring prominently in the wars between the Israelites and the Philistines, it is intimately associated with the story of Samson. Indeed to this day there is pointed out a strange isolated hill to the south of the city called El Muntar, "the watchtower," which is claimed to be the hill to which Samson carried the doors of the gate of the city and the two posts, "and went away with them bar and all," on the night when the Philistines of Gaza lay in wait to slay him.

CONNOISSEURS DRINK Louis Roederer's Champagne.

Ask for price list

HIRSBRUNNER & CO.,
AGENTS FOR CHINA.

CIGARETTES

Have you already smoked our "SPECIAL" or "ORPHEUS" Cigarettes?
If not, don't miss to give them a trial. From the first puff to the last fleck of ash they are a delight.

THE TIENTSIN TOBACCO CO., 19 Nanking Road

The Decorating Specialists

EXCLUSIVE EXAMPLES OF ARTISTIC
TYNECASTLE
(RELIEF)
CEILING AND FRIEZE
DECORATIONS

ARTS & CRAFTS, LTD.
43 Bubbling Well Road. 'Phone West 455

THE WAR has not interfered with our shipments of
VARNISHES, PAINTS, DISTEMPER, etc.
We hold LARGER STOCKS than at any time during the past seven years.
PRICES REDUCED, in many cases to below PRE-WAR RATES, owing to high Exchange and greatly increased business.
STOCK LIST may be obtained from:
WILKINSON, HEYWOOD & CLARK, LTD. (LONDON)
SHANGHAI
Manufacturers since 1747.

You wouldn't think of drinking unboiled water;
Are you as careful about the milk you drink?

Many cases of sickness in Shanghai — sickness which sometimes has a fatal termination—are traced to a tainted source of milk supply.

ST. CHARLES
Evaporated Cream

comes from healthy cows, raised under expert supervision. It is just pure rich milk, evaporated and condensed.

AGENTS FOR CHINA
CONNELL BROS. COMPANY

You and your family would enjoy a Victrola!
We have one ready for you. $15 to $400. Easy terms.
VICTOR AGENTS
S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.

"YOU DO LOOK COOL"

GAS COOKING MEANS COMFORT in the kitchen and satisfaction in the dining room. There are no wasteful blazing fires, no flues to clean but instead a clean and cool kitchen.

For particulars apply to
ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
SHANGHAI GAS CO., LTD.
or
Showroom, 29 Nanking Road.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Quotations Closing
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	$490 B.
Chartered	£64 10s.
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250
Cathay, ordy.	Tls. 8.30
Marine Insurances	
Canton	Tls. 320
North China	Tls. 110
Union of Canton	Tls. 760
Yangtsze	$185
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$133 B.
Hongkong Fire	Tls. 300 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.	Tls. 100
Indo-China Def.	
"Shell"	108s. 6d. B.
Shanghai Tug (o)	ex all Tls. 17 S.
Shanghai Tug (f)	Tls. 46½
Kochien	Tls. 34
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 9.60
Oriental Cons.	27s. 6d.
Philippine	Tls. 0.80
Raub	$2.60
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	$113
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 74
New Eng. Works	Tls. 12 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 65 S.
Hongkong Wharf	Tls 74
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo French Land	Tls. 84
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 72 S.
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 3
Shanghai Hotels Ltd.	$9 B.
China Realty (ord)	Tls. 50
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 162½
E-wo Pref.	Tls. 90
International	Tls. 93
International (pref.)	Tls. 64
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 70
Oriental	Tls. 40
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 120 S.
Kung Yik	Tls. 13¾ B.
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 5 B.
Yangtszepoo Pref.	Tls. 90
Industrials	
Butler Tile	Tls. 23
China Sugar	$92
Green Island	Tls. 7
Langkats	Tls. 10¼ B.
Major Bros.	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 100
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	$14 B.
Llewellyn	$60
Lane, Crawford	$100
Moutrie	$35
Watson	$6
Weeks	Tls. 14½ S.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 8 B.
Amherst	Tls. 1 S.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 8 B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 5 S.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 33
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 0.75 B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 3½ S.
Bute	Tls. 0.90 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 1 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 11¾
Cheng	Tls. 2.10 B.
Consolidated	Tls. 2¼
Dominion	Tls. 9½
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 6½ B.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 17 Sa.
Kamunting	Tls. 6
Kapala	Tls. 0.90
Kapayang	Tls. 27½
Karan	Tls. 12¾
Kota Bahroes	Tls. 6.60 B.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 16½
Padang	Tls. 11 B.
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 9
Permata	Tls. 3
Repah	Tls. 0.80 B.
Samagagas	Tls. 0.70 B.
Seekee	Tls. 7¾
Semambu	Tls. 1.15
Senawang	Tls. 14
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 80 cents
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 7
Shai Malay-pref	Tls. 12.20
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1½
Sungala	Tls. 1¼ B.
Sungei Duri	Tls. 11¾
Sua Manggis	Tls. 5¾
Shai Kalantan	Tls. 0.92½
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 0.80
Taiping	Tls. 2
Tanah Merah	Tls. 1.02½
Tebong	Tls. 15½ B.
Tjiobri	Tls. 2½
Tiangbe	Tls. 4½ B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. and E. Lumber	Tls. 110
Culty Dairy	Tls. 10 S.
Shai Elec. and Asb	$3
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 68
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 24
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 30
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30
Shai Telephone	Tls. 76 S.
Shai Waterworks	Tls. 200

B., Sellers. Sa., Sales. B. Buyers.

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road
Telephone No. 398

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PRIVATE HOTEL
Established 22 years.
192 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by trams, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, September 18, 1917.

Money And Bullion

	Tls.
Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate @ 117=Tls.	86
@ 72.6=Mex.	$1.17
Mex. dollars Market rate	72.3375
Bar Silver	—
Copper Cash	1883
Sovereigns: Buying rate @ 4/10½=Tls.	4.10
exch. @ 72.6=Mex.	$5.65
Peking Bar	—
Native Interest	.10

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	52d.
Bank Rate of Discount	5%
Market rate of discount:— 3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex. Paris on London Fr.	27.41
Ex., N. Y. on London T.T. $	476¾
Consols £	—

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T.	4/10⅛
London	Demand	4/10⅜
India (nominal)	T.T.	343
Paris	T.T.	672
Paris	Demand	673
New York	T.T.	116
New York	Demand	116⅛
Hongkong	T.T.	66⅛
Japan	T.T.	44
Batavia	T.T.	275⅛

Banks Buying Rates

London	4 m-s. Cdts.	5/1
London	4 m-s. Docy.	5/⅛
London	6 m-s. Cdts.	5/
London	6 m-s. Docy.	5/1
Paris	4 m-s.	694
New York	4 m-s.	120⅛

Customs House Exchange Rates For September

Hk. Tls. 3.95 @ 4/6⅛			£1
" 1 @ 626½	=	Francs	6.98
" 1 No quotation		Marks	†5.69
" 0.83 @ 108½		Gold	$1
" 1 @ 47½		Yen	2.36
" 1 @ 15		Rupees	3.81
" 1 @ 600		Roubles	6.68
" 1 @ 1.50		Mex.	$1.50

† Nominal.

Stock Exchange Transactions

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Shanghai, September 18, 1917.

Official

Shanghai Cottons Tls. 120.00 Sept.
Butes Tls 0.95
Java Consolidated Tls. 17.00

Unofficial

S'hai Lands 6% debs. 1914 @ Tls. 75.00
Ayer Tawah Tls. 29.00

COTTON MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, September 17.—Today's Cotton prices were:—
Mid-Americans Spot: 17.00d.
October-November: 15.15d.
January-February: 14.50d.

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:

"The output of crude oil for September 17 was 79 tons."

China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

We issue Policies in Sterling
Take advantage of the Exchange.

Telephone to us, Central 2601, or write to the Head Office,
10 Canton Road,
Shanghai.

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates

FRAZAR & Co.

BANDAGE NEEDS AT FRONT ARE INFINITE

Surgical Dressings Wanted For 50,000 Sammies Constantly In Hospital

HANDICRAFT RELIED ON

American Red Cross Has Home Work Enough For All Women It Can Enroll

For the first time in history a nation is going to war with a full equipment of professional nurses. Heretofore half the horrors of the battlefield have been due to the lack of competent care of the wounded. Every European nation now engaged in the conflict has had to depend mainly upon amateurs.

The American Red Cross has already organised and is ready to deliver adequate medical provision for an army of a million soldiers. It is the first triumph of Preparedness in the United States. But to keep this force going throughout the war, it needs constant help. There is work enough ahead to employ the services of practically every woman in the country.

Don't think, however, this means that, after having taken a three weeks' course from Red Cross instructors, any woman can don a picturesque costume and fly to France to care for our wounded soldiers, writes Glett Burgess in Collier's Weekly of August 4. No, she will have to stay right at home and perhaps never see a hero. Her share of the fighting will have to be done with needle and scissors.

This is not an amateur war; we mean business; and our business is to win. We have German efficiency to combat, and if we are to win we must be professional, scientific. Women must be trained to nurse as thoroughly as men are trained to fight. Now, you wouldn't volunteer to be a plumber, or an engineer, or a doctor, would you, without learning the business? Well, it takes at least two, oftener three, years to make a good nurse—two years of hard study and hard work, night and day—two years of patience, self-control, and endurance, attention, obedience, and determination. It is only women who have this experience and this knowledge who will go to France. There are already ten thousand of them enrolled, and more are joining every day.

Six fully equipped hospital staffs went to France ahead of our expeditionary force, six others have gone since then, and the American Red Cross has enrolled directors, nurses, doctors, dietitians, orderlies, stenographers, clerks, and mechanics sufficient to mobilise over thirty more complete units. These hospital units are ready to leave at a week's notice. No army hospital in the world will ever have been better equipped. Their high standard is evidenced by the fact that in the units already despatched even the orderlies who will do the most of the heavy and disagreeable work are college students. As soon as these hospitals are accepted by the Government the whole personnel becomes an integral part of the United States army.

What, then, can the laywoman do—the woman who just now is so anxious to do her bit in the war? The answer must depend upon her idea of the word "bit." There may be a few—and would they were many—who are so deeply impressed with the seriousness of the conflict that they are willing to take the complete nurse's training so as to be prepared, in two years, to replace Red Cross nurses that have been worn out in the service. Undoubtedly they will be needed.

Red Cross Work Duplicated

But for the ordinary woman volunteer there is only one right thing to do. Join the Red Cross immediately. Apply—not to headquarters, remember, but to the nearest chapter or branch—and it will tell you what to do. There are several other organisations of women, unfortunately, that have been started to engage the services of women. It is unfortunate that so well-organised and so comprehensive a work as that of the Red Cross should be duplicated by less efficient bodies. One national relief organisation of women, enrolling members all over the United States, and with headquarters at Washington, cannot even yet state exactly what work is members are expected to do!

The most urgent need of the Red Cross today is for two things—money and surgical material. The demand for both is almost infinite.

Five per cent of an army in the field, it is estimated, is in the hospital during the early stages of a campaign. After that the percentage rises steadily because of sickness and exposure as well as because of wound. The American Red Cross, therefore, is preparing dressings and surgical material for 50,000 patients as a first supply. This amount must be maintained and increased. Its war fund must also provide the necessary hospital equipment, cots, bedding, linen, cooking utensils, and other material.

Now, although the American Red Cross does give several other courses of instruction, such as first aid, home care of the sick, dietetics, and elementary hygiene, it should be distinctly understood that the basic purpose of these lessons is not to fit women for service in war, but to bring about a better national health. The surgical-dressings course alone is a strictly war measure.

A certain number of picked women especially adapted to the work are, however, trained in these classes. They will eventually assist in the dietary and housekeeping departments of the base hospitals, and perhaps even give some nursing attention to patients in convalescent homes and camps. But laywomen will be employed almost exclusively in the preparation of hospital supplies.

Avoiding Wasteful Overlap

Raw materials for the making of these supplies are brought in wholesale quantities and sold at cost to chapters, branches, and auxiliaries, which desire to make such things Patterns, samples, and printed instructions are provided to all who apply.

The war-nursing service, therefore, may be thought of as a pyramid, thus:

AT THE FRONT
Professional Nurses
(Army Nurse Corps)
Caring for the wounded
Nurses' aids, chosen from
Red Cross classes

Assistants in diet kitchens and housekeeping in hospitals and engaged in simple nursing of patients in convalescent homes.

Thousands of non-professional volunteer women all over the United States in city and country keeping the hospitals supplied with materials, sewing, collecting, packing, and shipping under the direction of the Red Cross.

Fully as important as this work is that of raising funds for hospital equipment for the war. A war council is now working hard at the collection and distribution of a special fund: $210,000 was required to equip six for the base hospitals already sent abroad, an additional $23,000 being necessary to pay for the equipment of the nursing staff. There is opportunity here for many women to help not only the war work, but many other causes under the wing of the Red Cross—such, for instance, as its town-and-country nursing and anti-tuberculosis campaigns, by raising money in different ways—fairs, entertainments, or direct contribution.

Another field of activity has been discovered in the recent establishment of army refreshment stations, instructing women in the feeding of the large numbers of men that, as soon as conscription starts, will have to be moved.

In this and many other ways the Red Cross, through its central agency in Washington, has studied and planned its work systematically and effectively to avoid the wasteful overlapping efforts that abroad, at the beginning of the war, multiplied thousands of independent committees which prepared tons of useless, ill-advised, or wrongly destined material.

Any group of women, therefore, as well as established societies, if they desire effectiveness, should put themselves entirely and without question at the disposal of their local chapters of the Red Cross, whose work is all directed and co-ordinated by the Washington headquarters.

Besides this regular work there are many lesser things that may be done. Any woman's common sense should suggest what is in her power. In cities, for instance, offers of clerical aid are usually welcomely accepted. The owners of automobiles might often do much to make the work of chapters more efficient. Places for storage of supplies at distributing and collecting centers are often sadly needed, and vacant stores or warehouses can often be utilised. Women of wealth might take the course of instruction and then establish workrooms employing needy women for the manufacture of dressings. Translators and interpreters will undoubtedly be needed. New auxiliaries and chapters should be organised where none exist.

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, September 17.—Today's rubber prices were:—
Plantation First Latex Crepe:
Spot: 2s. 10d. Paid.
October-December: 2s. 11d. Paid.
Tendency of Market: Quiet.
Previous Quotation, London, September 15:—
Spot: 2s. 10¼d. Buyers.
October-December: 2s. 11¼d. Sellers.
Tendency of Market: Quiet.

Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars cents at Hongkew market as compiled on September 18, 1917.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	"	16-20
Pork	"	25-30
Veal	"	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	none
Cod	"	16-18
Mandarin	"	40-50
Mackerel	"	20-25
Pomfret	"	20-25
Salmon	"	none
Samli	"	none
Soles	"	16-18
Whitebait	"	20-22
Game, Poultry and Eggs		
Deer	each	none
Duck	"	40-70
Eggs	per doz.	16-20
Fowl	per lb.	18-20
Geese	each	60-1.00
Hare	"	none
Partridge	"	none
Pheasant	"	none
Pigeons	"	18-20
Plover	"	none
Quail	"	20-25
Snipe	"	18-20
Turkey	per lb.	35-40
Teal	each	20
Wild Duck	"	none
Wild Geese	"	none
Woodcock	"	none
Wild Pigeons	"	none
Fruit		
Apples	per lb.	10-16
Apricots	"	none
Bananas	"	5-6
Cherries	"	none
Cocoanuts	each	15-18
Chestnuts	per lb	10-12
Figs	per doz.	4-8
Grapes	"	14-16
Lemons	each	6-7
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Mangosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	none
Oranges	"	10-12
Peaches	per lb.	none
Persimmons	"	5-6
Peeboes	per lb.	none
Plums	"	18-20
Pumeloes	each	10-14
Pineapples	"	10-12
Pears	per lb.	8-14
Strawberries	"	none
Walnuts	"	none
Vegetables		
Artichokes	each	none
Asparagus	per doz.	20-25
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Broad Beans	"	6-8
Beetroot	per bunch	1-2
Cabbage	each	4-5
Celery	per bunch	2-3
Carrots	"	2-3
Cauliflower	each	none
Egg Plant	per lb.	4-5
French Beans	"	10-12
Green Corn	each	1-2
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	per lb.	2-3
Peas	"	none
Potatoes	per pic.	$1.80-2.00
Parnips	per bunch	3-4
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	5-6
Tomatoes	"	4-5
Turnips	per bunch	none
Grain and Flour		
Flour American	per 50 lb.	$5.50
Flour Shanghai	per 50 lb.	$2.50
Rice	per 200 lb.	$7.00
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottles	20
Chinese dairies	"	17
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 14.50
Stove Coal	"	Tls. 18-35
Firewood	per 50 bundles	$1.00
Fodder		
Barley	144 lb.	$2.60
Bran	"	$1.95

AMUSEMENTS

APOLLO THEATRE

Programme for September 19th

TONIGHT TONIGHT

"LIBERTY"

Thrilling and Sensational Serial in 20 Episodes, each Two Reels.
Featuring MARIE WALCAMP and EDDIE POLO

Showing 15th and 18th Episodes, entitled:

"The Flag of Truce" and "The Wolf's Nemisis"
Four Reels.

Pathe's French and American Gazettes
Depicting all the principal events.

"THE CAPTIVE TOWNS of BELGIUM"
(Bruges)
Pathe Coloured travel picture

"LUKE LAUGHS LAST"
Lonesome Luke Comedy.

"CAUGHT BY CURIOSITY"
Comedy.

Coming Shortly

The Johnson-Willard Fight

FOR THE WORLD'S HEAVY-WEIGHT
— BOXING CHAMPIONSHIP —
In 3 Parts
Fought in Cuba in 1915 before an audience of 34,000 people
The right to make this film cost $100,000

Victoria Theatre

NEW PROGRAMME

For September 19th and 20th

SHOWING

"Gloria's Romance"

JUST BILLIE BURKE

The $4,000 a week movie star featured in George Kleine's wonderful motion-picture novel "Gloria's Romance"

Satisfied audiences have been the rule at every theatre where "Gloria's Romance" has been shown

Three New Episodes of "Gloria's Romance"
will be screened every consecutive Tuesday

Vessels To Arrive

From London		
Hirano Maru	Sept. 19	
Kaga Maru	Oct.	6
Katori Maru	Oct.	16
Kamo Maru	Oct.	30
From San Francisco		
Colombia	Sept.	22
Siberia Maru	Sept.	27
Venezuela	Oct.	20
From Tacoma		
Canada Maru	Sept.	24
From Seattle		
Kamakura Maru	Sept.	18
Yokohama Maru	Oct.	10

TONIGHT TONIGHT
Will be screened
AT THE
Olympic Theatre
Another Italian Feature
"PRINCE HENRY"
In Six Interesting Parts
SHOWING ALSO
"Too Clever by Half"
Vitagraph Comedy
Showing on Friday, Sept. 21st
A COMPLETE NEW PROGRAMME
OF
PARAMOUNT PICTURES

ISIS THEATRE
Corner of Jukong and N. Szechuen Roads (about 150 yards from Range Road)
Performances at 7.15 and 9.15 p.m.
TONIGHT TONIGHT
"THE COVETED HERITAGE"
Pathe's American Exclusive Feature
IN THREE PARTS
played by Star Artists
Showing also the following
SCREAMING COMEDIES
"THE SLAVEY'S TRICK"
"LIZZIE'S DIZZY CAREER"
"SAUCE FOR THE GANDER"
"A MIXED COLOUR SCHEME"

TOWA CINEMA THEATRE
No. 3 Woochang Road (Near Chapoo Road)
Programme for Sept. 19th and 20th
"AT WAR WITH NATURE"
Interesting and instructive picture.
"A HOUSE BUILT IN FIVE MINUTES"
Amusing Comedy
"LIBERTY"
Showing 11th and 12th Episodes entitled:
"A DAUGHTER OF MARS"
AND "FOR THE FLAG."
Four Reels.
"When Aunt Matilda Fell"
A splendid Comedy.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
EVERY MONDAY AND FRIDAY
Matinee on Sunday at 2.30 p.m.
Admission Prices:
30 cts., 20 cts. and 10 cts.

St. George's Gardens
(Bubbling Well Road)
Open-Air Cinema
Every Evening
at 9.15
Change of Programme
on Mondays & Fridays

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 1,900,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
C. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Iloilo	Puket
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Klang	Seremban
Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taiping
Delhi	Manila	(F. M. S.)
Foochow	Medan	Tavoy (Lower
Haiphong	New York	Burma)
Hankow	Peking	Tientsin
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection, Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

L. R. BREMNER.
Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital .....Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves .....Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bankok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papeete	
Iankoou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Pari et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique

Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital .....Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London office: 2 Bishopsgate. Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouvernor Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Annoyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS,
Manager for China.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling, £1,500,000 @ 2s. $15,000,000
Silver 18,500,000
$33,500,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors:
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell, Chairman.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Deputy Chairman.
Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton.
F. C. Butcher, Esq.
A. H. Compton, Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
E. V. D. Parr, Esq.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
Chief Manager.
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Peking
Bangkok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Saigon
Calcutta	London	S. Francisco
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Colombo	Malacca	Singapore
Foochow	Manila	Sourabaya
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Iloilo		Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN.
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid) ...	55,000,000
Reserve Fund ...	26,960,000
	Kpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government ...	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head office: PETROGRAD.
Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64, Old Broad St. E.C.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Harbin	Peking
Chanchun	Hongkong	Shanghai
Chefoo	Newchwang	Tientsin
Dairen	Nicolayowsk	Vladivostock
Hailan	O/Amur	Yokohama
Hankow		

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Desposit Boxes.

L. JEZIERSKI,
G. CARRERE,
Managers for China, Japan and India.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-Up Capital .....$ 300,000.00
Reserve .....$ 10,000.00
Deposits (June, 30, 1917) $1,590,000.00

Correspondents at principal cities in China, and domestic exchange a speciality.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Current accounts in both taels and dollars with interest, may be opened on application.

Particulars of interest allowed on fixed deposits, in both taels and dollars, will be furnished on request.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital $60,000,000
Paid-up Capital $10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanghai, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang. Taiquen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts in Taels at the rate of 2 per cent per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital .....Francs 45,000,000

One-third of the Capital, i. e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Saigon and Hongkong

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local currency and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Savings accounts in Gold and Local currency.

G. LION,
Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed ... Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up ..... „ 36,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... „ 22,100,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies

Antunghsin	London	Port Arthur
Bombay	Liaoyang	S. Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Seattle
Changchun	Lyons	Singapore
Dalny	Mukden	Sydney
Hankow	Nagasaki	Sinanfu
Harbin	Newchwang	Tiehling
Hongkong	New York	Tientsin
Honolulu	Osaka	Tokio
Kobe	Peking	Tsingtau

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan. Korea, Formosa and China, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Capital & Surplus...U.S. $6,500,000.00
Undivided Profits.... 1,010,000.00
U.S. $7,510,000.00

Head Office:
55 Wall Street, New York
National City Bank Building.

London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Branches:

Bombay	Hongkong	Peking
Calcutta	Kobe	San Francisco
Canton	London	Santo Domingo
Cebu	Manila	San Pedro de,
Colon	Medellin	Macoris
(Cristobal C.Z.)		Shanghai
Hankow	Panama	Singapore
		Tientsin
		Yokohama

Through its close affiliation with the NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution established at:—

Bahia	Rio de Janeiro
Buenos Aires	Santiago de Cuba
Genoa	Santos
Havana	San Paulo
Montevideo	Valparaiso
Petrograd	

The Corporation issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSIT on terms which may be ascertained on application, and transacts all other descriptions of Banking and Exchange business

H. C. GULLAND,
Manager.
1a Kiukiang Road, SHANGHAI.

Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up-Capital—
Guilders 60,000,000 (about £5,000,000)
Reserve Fund—
Guilders 11,595,461 (about £966,288)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA

Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches.

Bandjermasin	Padang	Soerakarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tebing-Tinggi
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tegal
Dejember	Penang	Telok-Betong
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Tjilatjap
Hongkong	Rangoon	Weltevreden
Kota-Radja	Semarang	
Langsa	Singapore	
Makassar	Soerabaya	
Medan		

London Bankers:
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG.
Manager.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital...Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.

On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorised Capital .....H.$2,000,000
Subscribed and paid up Capital .....H.$1,371,500
Reserve Fund .....H.$ 120,000
Investment reserve fund...H.$ 20,000

Head Office:
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office:
No. 2 Ningpo Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Act. Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Fund 600,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore	

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

R. D. YOUNG,
Manager
7 Nanking Road. 9751

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorized by Presidential Mandates of April 7, 1914 and October 31, 1915.

Paid up Capital: Kunping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
50 Branches and Agencies at principal commercial places in China.
SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangements.

Credit granted on Approved Securities and Every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

CHAO CHING HUA,
Manager

SUMITOMO BANK, LIMITED

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
No. 1 Kiukiang Road

Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Capital (Paid-up) ....Yen 18,750,000
Reserve .....Yen 1,470,000
Deposits .....Yen 120,000,000

President, Baron K. Sumitomo

Head Office: OSAKA.

Branches:
Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto Osaka, Kobe, Hyogo, Onomichi Kure, Niihama, Hiroshima, Yanai Shimonoseki, Moji, Wakamatsu Kukuoka, Kuruma, Honolulu, San Francisco, Bombay and Hankow

London Banker:
LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED
New York Banker:
NATIONAL CITY BANK OF N. Y.

Banking Business in General Foreign Exchange Business, Travellers' and Commercial Letters of Credit, Correspondents throughout the World.

S. KASAHARA.
Manager
Tel. No. 3536 (Sumitomo Bank).
Tel. No. 4663 (Compradore Office).

中 孚 銀 行
Chung Foo Union Bank

Statutes approved by the Government in 1916
Head Office: Tientsin
Capital $2,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital $1,000,000.00

Managing Director: SUN TAO SAN

Branches and Agencies:

Tientsin	Chinkiang
Shanghai	Soochow
Peking	Wusieh
Hankow	Hangchow
Nanking	Ningpo
Yangchow	Shaohsing
Hsuchow	Canton
Pengpu	Hongkong
Tsingkianpu	

Shanghai Branch
441, Ningpo Road

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. SUN,
Manager.
T. D. ZAR,
Sub-manager

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1917

Date and Destination	Per	Chi.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Reg
Today							
Europe via Siberia ..	Via Pukow	A21.0	..	.	18.00	.	17.30
Amoy, Hongkong and Canton	Sinkiang	21.00		.	15.30	17.00	21.00
Amoy and Hongkong		..	17.00	.	..	..	..
River Ports	Poyang	21.00		.	..	..	21.00
River Ports	Kiangkwan	21.00	.			..	21.00
Tientsin..	Proteus	21.00	17.00	..	17.00		21.00
Foochow	Haean	21.00	17.0.		16.30	17.00	21.00
S. Fran. v. Japan, C'da, & E'pe	Mexico maru	15.00	..	..	.	..	13.30
Peking and T'tsin (Every day	Train	.			17.)	..	17.00
T'tsin (Daily except Sunday)			17.00	..	.		..
Hankow		..	17 00	..	..		..
Ningpo	Hsin Peking	..	15.0(	..	..	..	..
Tomorrow							
Japan via Moji	Kumano maru	..		..		†12.0(	17.30
Japan			11.30	..	..	..	..
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Tungchow	8.30	9.00	..	..	..	8.00
River Ports..	Kiangyu	21.00	..	..	..		21.00
Japan Ports	Kumano maru	11.0.		..	..	..	10.30
Swatow and Hongkong .. .		..	10.3				
Europe via Siberia (P. Train)	†Via Pukow		7.00			..	17(19)
Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Wosang	19.30	.	..	..	..	10.00
Saturday, Sept. 22.							
Japan via Nagasaki ..	Yawata maru		..	..	..	a13.0	12.30
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Shengking	8.30	..			..	8.00
Manila	Colombia	15.30	..	..	..	..	15.00
Japan Ports	Yawata maru	12.00	..	..	..	..	11.30
Swatow and Hongkong .. .		..	17.00	.	..	..	..
Japan, U. Kingdom v. Canada and S. U. A.		..	12.00	..	..	..	..
Monday, Sept. 24.							
Europe via Siberia..	Via Pukow	A21.0(	..	..	..		..
Tuesday, Sept. 25.							
Dalny, Manchuria & Europe..	Sakaki maru	..		.	.	p15.0(	14.30

†Letters forwarded by this route only when specially marked.

A Registration 8.30 a.m. Supplementary mails closed at 7 a.m. following day.
D Letters and boxes with declared value 2.30 p.m. Parcel post and money orders 2 p.m.
F Letters and boxes with declared value 11.30 a.m. Parcel post and money orders 11 a.m.
G Letters and boxes with declared value 0.30 p.m. Parcel post and money orders noon.

Until further notice, mails for Europe, via Pukow and Siberia, will be closed at the Chinese Post Office as follows: Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 9 p.m. Registered mails are closed half an hour earlier. A supplementary mail of ordinary correspondence only will be closed on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 a.m.

Mails for Hankow close every day at 11.30 a.m. Registration at 11.30 a.m. and for Peking and Tientsin every day at 9 a.m. Registration at 5 p.m. at the Russian post office.

Passengers Departed

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo Maru for Nagasaki:—Mr. S. Ide, Mrs. M. A. Ellion and 3 children, Mr. A. N. Covenvey, Mr. D. Naftaly, and Mr. U. Natsuiki, Mr. K. One. For Moji:—Mr. Y. Aaoki. For Kobe:—Mr. Y. Nitajiuize. For Yokohama:—Mr. W. A. Ellis, nad Mr. A. G. Tait.

Per P.M. s.s. Ecuador for San Francisco:—Mr. Schempf Peh, Mr. L. S. Stem, Mrs. Stuart Fuller, Mr. William S. Howe, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Leguear, and Mr. J. Crosby. For Yokohama:—Mr. J. S. Cooper, Mr. H. S. Woodford, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Culpeck, Mr. and Mrs. H. Ross and infant, Mr. G. F. Browne, Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Pardoe, and Mr. A. T. Wignall. For Kobe:—Mrs. L. A. Blackington, Mr. S. M. Soudheim, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Moore, Mr. J. Halliday, Miss Eva Lang, Miss Annette Tyler, Mr. Homer Barton, Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Denniston, Miss Gloria Fonda, Mr. J. R. Willarden, Mr. T. D. Frawley, and Mr. A. W. McPhail.

Per M.M. s.s. Cordillere for Marseille:—Mr. A. R. Conty, Ministre de France, Mr. Tsing Kia Tseng, Mr. Tau Jih, Mr. Baylin, Mr. and Mrs. Chiso. For Port-Said:—Mr. S. M. Zwemer. For Singapore:—Mrs. L. Zimmerman, Mrs. Despard, Mr. and Mrs Chiu. Wei Cho. For Saigon:—Miss Kusda, Mr. V. Dumesnil, Mr. Bolci, and Mr. Selsis. For Haiphong:—Mr. Dong Van Duong, Mr. Mac Van Cac, Mr. J. Cren, Mr. J. Blouet, and Mr. A. Christophe. For Hongkong:—Messrs Li Huan, Shia Kieu Ying, Huang Cu Zeu, Shu Ying Seng, Li Shing Wei and Wong Deo Yuen.

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL, TIENTSIN.

Cable Address:
ASTOR.

The leading Hotel in Tientsin. Delightfully situated, facing Victoria Park, and located in the Centre of the Town's Life and Business

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Not over	2	50	40	25	20	5 cents
,,	4	100	80	50	40	10 ,,
,,	6	150	120	75	60	12 ,,
,,	8	200	160	100	80	15 ,,
,,	10	260	210	125	100	18 ,,
,,	12	300	240	150	120	20 ,,
,,	15	375	300	185	150	25 ,,
,,	20	520	420	250	200	30 ,,

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GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Sept	19	Tacoma & Seattle	Mexico maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Oct	1	Tacoma and Seattle	Hawaii maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
"	8	San Francisco	Korea maru	Jap.	Alexander
"	13	San Francisco	Colombia	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co
"	15	Victoria B.C. & Seattle	Inaba maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
"	18	San Francisco	Siberia maru	Jap.	Alexander
"	29	Victoria B.C. and Seattle	Yokohama marr	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Sept	20	1.00 Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kumano maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
"	22	2.00 Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Yawata maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
"	25	.. Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe	Hakuai maru	Jap	N. Y. K.
"	27	.. Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kasuga maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
	29	7.00* Kobe	Fushimi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
	29	.. Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Oct	2	.. Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Omi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
	13	.. Kobe	Inaba maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Sept	21	11.30* London etc.	Iyo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
	29	8.00* Liverpool via ports	Kitano maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Oct	14	.. London etc.	Fushimi mar	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Sept	19	4.00 Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
"	19	4.00 Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi	N.S.S.Co
"	20	4.00 Ningpo	Klangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
"	20	D.L. Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Sinkiang	Br	B. & S.
"	20	A.M. Foochow	Haean	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
"	20	noon Swatow, H'kong & Canton	Wosang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
"	22	Manila & Hongkong	Colombia	Am	P.M.S.S.Co.
"	23	D.L. S'atow, Hongkong & Canton	Anhui	Br.	B. & S.
"	24	D.L. Swatow	Wenchow	Br.	B. & S.
"	25	D.L. Hongkong & Canton	Sunning	Br	B. & S.
"	25	Hongkong	Canada maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
"	25	7.00* Hongkong	Inaba maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
"	27	Hongkong	Siberia maru	Jap.	Alexander
"	27	D.L. Amoy, H'kong & Canton	Shantung	Br.	B. & S.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Sept	19	. Tientsin direct	Protens	Br.	K.M.A.
"	20	1.00 Haichow and Yochow	Tameui	Br.	B. & S.
"	21	10.00* Weihaiwei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Tungchow	Br	B. & S.
"	22	D.L. Tsingtao	Sanyo maru	Jap.	S. M. B.
"	22	10.00* Weihaiwei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Shengking	Br	B. & S.
"	24	Tsingtao and Dairy	Kobe maru	Jap	S. M. B.
"	25	4.00 Dairy	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S. M. B.
"	25	5.00 Weihaiwei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Sept	19	M.N. Hankow etc.	Ningshao	Chi.	N. S. Co.
"	19	M.N. do	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
"	19	M.N. do	Sulyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
"	19	M.N. do	Kiangkwan	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
"	20	M.N. do	Talee maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
"	20	M.N. do	Kiangyu	Chi	C.M.S.N.Co.
"	20	M.N. do	Suiwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
"	21	M.N. do	Chenyi	Br.	B. & S.
"	21	M.N. do	Fengyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
"	21	M.N. do	Kutwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
"	21	M.N. do	Nganking	Br.	B. & S.
"	23	M.N. do	Kiangyung	Chi	C.M.S.N.Co
"	24	M.N. do	Yobyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
"	24	M.N. do	Kiangwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
"	25	M.N. do	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
"	26	M.N. do	Sungkiang	Br.	B. & S.
"	27	M.N. do	Tungting	Br.	B. & S.

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Sept 18	Ningpo	Klangteen	2017	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
" 18	Tientsin	Tungchow	1263	Br.	B. & S.	QNW
" 18	Foochow	Haean	1839	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
" 18	San Francisco	Korea maru		Jap.	Alexander	
" 18	Hankow	Klangyu	1490	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
" 18	Hankow	Klangkwan	2085	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
" 18	Hankow	Talee maru	1126	Jap.	N.K.K.	

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Sept 18	Hankow etc.	Nanyang maru	1968	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 18	Hankow etc.	Chungking	1311	Br.	B. & S.
" 18	Hankow etc.	Loongwo	2863	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 18	Tientsin, Dairy & Ts'ngtao	Kohoku maru	628	Jap.	O. S. K.
" 18	Weihaiwei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Shuntien	1082	Br.	B. & S.
" 18	Hongkong & Canton	Chenan	1053	Br.	B. & S.
" 18	Japan	Chikugo maru	1446	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 18	Wenchow via Ningpo	Kwangchi	814	Chi	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 18	Ningpo	Klangteen	1012	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Poyang, Capt. Carnaghan will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, Sept. 19, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire. Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. Klangkwan, Captain C. B. Conley, will leave on Wednesday, night. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Suiyang Maru, Cajt. A. E. Inwood, will be despatched from C.M.S.N. Co. Central wharf on Wednesday, Sept. 19, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha. No 5 The Bund.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Luenyi Capt. Frazier, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, Sept. 21, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Ngankin Capt. Newcomb, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, Sept. 22, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Talee Maru Capt. E. Taniguchi, will be despatched from pootung N.K.K. wharf on Thursday, Sept. 20, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha. No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Suiwo, tons 2,671 Capt. Sellar will leave on Thursday, September 20, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., General Managers. Tel. No. 240.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Str. Kutwo, tons 2,664 Capt. Gibb, will leave on Friday, Sept. 21, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., General Managers. Tel. No. 240.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tatung Capt. Williams, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, Sept. 25, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents Frenceh Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Sungkiang, Capt. H. Trowbridge, will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, Sept. 26, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Tungting Capt. Wavell, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, Sept. 27, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Chungking Capt Monkman, will leave on Friday, Sept. 28, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents. Tel. No. 77.

For Southern Ports

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Hsin Peking, Capt. A. Scott, R.N.R. will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, Sept. 19, at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Haean, Capt. F. H. Wallace, will leave on Thursday, morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

AMOY, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Sinkiang Captain Benson, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, Sept. 20, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Anhui, Capt. Eedy, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Sunday, Sept. 23, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Wenchow Capt. A. McDowell will leave on Monday, Sept. 24, at daylight. For Freight or passage apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents Tel. No. 77.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Sunning Captain W. L. Jones will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, Sept. 25, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG.—The Str. Canada Maru, Captain T. Suruga, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtsze-poo wharf on September 25 at——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the customs jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight or Passage, apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha. No 4, The Bund Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

AMOY, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Shantung Capt. Meathrel, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, Sept. 27, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire. Agents, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage, Tel. No. 401.

For Northern Ports

TIENTSIN Direct.—The Kailan Mining Administration Chartered s.s. Protens about September 19. For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, 1 Jinkee Road Tel. No. 319.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Tungchow, Capt. M-Intosh, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, Sept. 20, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire. Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Shengking Capt. Barkus, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, Sept. 22, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight el. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Fengtien, Capt. Harris, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, Sept. 25, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Foreign Ports

TACOMA and SEATTLE, CALLING at VICTORIA B.C. via MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU & YOKOHAMA.—The Str. Mexico M. Capt. K. Komiya, will be despatched from on September 20, at noon Through Bills of Lading are granted for American Ports and overland points connecting with the chicago, Milwaukee and St, Paul Railway Co. at seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. The tender will leave the customs jet y for conveyance of passengers and mails to the steamer, at 11 a.m. on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The O.S.K. No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No 4234 and 4047.

TACOMA & SEATTLE, CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMMIDZU & YOKOHAMA.—The Str. Hawaii Maru, Capt. J. Kanao, will be despatched from on Monday, October 1, at ——— Through Bills of Lading are granted for American Ports and overland points connecting with the chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co. at seattle and Tacoma, Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. The tender will leave the customs Jetty for conveyance of passengers and mails to the steamer, at ——— on the same day. For Freight or Passage, apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

Launch Services

TOMORROW

The launch conveying passengers to the O.S.K. s.s. Mexico Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 11 a.m.

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*The s.s. Wuchang is especially fitted to handle heavy lifts. Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at midnight.

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Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday.

For TIENTSIN and PEKING via WEIHAIWEI and CHEFOO.—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

For NINGPO:—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund. Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 p.m. The above steamers are installed with Electric Light throughout, with Steam Heaters in the State Rooms and Dining Saloon, and are otherwise completely fitted for the comfort and convenience of passengers.
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S.S. "Ecuador"	Dec. 7, 1917

SAILINGS FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

S.S. "Colombia"	Sept. 22, 1917
S.S. "Venezuela"	Oct. 20, 1917
S.S. "Ecuador"	Nov. 17, 1917
S.S. "Colombia"	Dec. 15, 1917

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AMERICAN LINE
(For Tacoma and Seattle, Wash.)
Via Pacific, calling at Nagasaki or Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Shimidzu Yokohama and Victoria, B. C.

			arr.	leave.
"MEXICO MARU"	(12,000 tons)	Capt. K. Komiya,	Sept. 18,	19
"HAWAII MARU"	(18,000 tons)	Capt. J. Kanao,	Sept. 30,	Oct. 1

(For Hongkong)

			arr.	leave.
"CANADA MARU"	(12,000 tons)	Capt. T. Suraga,	Sept. 24,	25

CHINA COASTING LINE

For Tientsin, Dairen and Tsingtau

			ar.	leave.
"KOHOKU MARU"	(2,610 tons)	Capt. M. Oyama.	Sept. 16,	18

For Foochow, Keelung and Takao

			arr.	leave.
"KEELUNG MARU"	(1,569 tons)	Capt. M. Oyama,	Sept. 30,	Oct. 2

The Company also run numerous steamers from Japan to South America, Australia, India, China, Korea, Vladivostock, and also between the Principal Ports in Japan.
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OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
Union Building, 4 The Bund.
Tel. Address: SHOSEN, SHANGHAI. Tels. 4047, 4234.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Man	Commander
BI	Sept. 14	Cruise	Aso	Jap cru.	7800	22	..	
BVI	Sept. 14	Cruise	Atzuki	Jap g-b.	..	..	..	
BNB	Apr. ..		Decidee	Fr g-b.	680	10	..	
Int. DW	Apr. ..		D de Lagree	Fr g-b.	..	..	..	
3 p	Apr. ..		Fushimi	Jap g-b	180	..	..	
B J	Aug. 26	Curise	Kinsha	Br. g-b.	160	6	..	
BIII	Sept. 14	Cruise	Kikuzuki	Jap g-b.	..	..	..	
BVI	Sept. 14	Cruise	Miradzuki	Jap g-b.	..	..	..	
BIII	Sept. 14	Cruise	Nagatsuki	Jap g-b.	..	..	..	
ODW	Apr. 29		Palos	Am g-b.	190	2	43	Delano
P&OB	Apr. 14		Samar	Am g-b.	243	4	38	Brown
KND	Apr. ..		Suimda	Jap g-b	120	..	..	
8 p	Apr. ..		Toba	Jap g-b	..	..	..	
P&OB	Aug. 6	Curise	Villalobas	Br. g-b.	..	..	..	
B J	Aug. 24	Curise	Woodcock	Br g-b	150	..	..	

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L. E. N. RYAN, Agent,
Corner Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads.
Tel. Central 181.

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SIBERIA MARU ..... 18,000 tons, from Shanghai, Sept. 27, 1917

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KOREA MARU ..... 18,000 tons, from Shanghai, Oct. 8, 1917
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	Tons		
IYO MARU	12,500	———	Sept. 24
*KITANO MARU	16,000	———	Sept. 30
FUSHIMI MARU	21,000	Capt. I. Irisawa,	Oct. 14

FOR HONGKONG.

INABA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Higo,	Sept. 25

AMERICAN LINE.

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.

INABA MARU	12,500	Capt. K Higo,	Oct. 13
YOKOHAMA MARU	12,500	Capt. T. Terada.	Oct. 29
SADO MARU	12,500	Capt. M. Shinohe,	Nov. 17

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

YAWATA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yasuhara,	Sept. 22
HAKUAI MARU	5,000	Capt. K. Takano,	Sept. 25
YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Sudzuki,	Sept. 29
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Machida.	Oct. 2
CHIKUZEN MARU	5,500	Capt. K. Nakajima,	Oct. 6

SHANGHAI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji.)

KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. S. Saito,	Sept. 20
KASUGA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yagiu,	Sept. 27

KOBE TO SEATTLE

TAMBA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Akamatsu,	Oct. 5

FOR JAPAN

FUSHIMI MARU	21,000	Capt. T. Irisawa,	Sept. 29
INARA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Higo,	Oct. 13

AUSTRALIAN LINE

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

		Leave Hongkong.
NIKKO MARU	10,000	Oct. 16, 1917
AKI MARU	12,500	Nov. 13, 1917
TANGO MARU	14,000	Dec. 18

CALCUTTA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

BOMBAY LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostock, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, apply to

T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai, Tel. No. 2729.

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY.

Important Section in the Overland Route Between the Far East and Europe

SAVE TIME AND MONEY.—The Quickest, Cheapest, and Safest Route between the Far East and Europe is via Manchuria and Siberia. The South Manchuria Railway Company's Express Trains are equal to the best in Europe and America, and are timed to connect with other Express Trains and Steamers in the London-Shanghai Route and the Tokyo-Peking Route. Sleeping Cars and Dining Cars are attached to several of the Ordinary Daily Trains.

HOW TO REACH EUROPE.—The "Sakaki Maru" of the S. M. R. Co.'s Shanghai-Dairen Mail Steamship Line leaves Shanghai every Tuesday at noon direct for Dairen, and connects with the S.M.R. weekly Express. This steamer was specially built for the service, is turbine driven, equipped with wireless telegraphy, luxuriously fitted, and carries a doctor on board. (The "Kobe Maru" leaves Shanghai every Friday at noon, and calls at Tsingtao en route for Dairen). The Express, which leaves Dairen every Thursday, conects with the Trans-Siberian Express at Changchun, and passengers arrive at Petrograd nine days later, the whole journey from Hongkong to Petrograd occupying only 16 days.

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELLERS AND TOURISTS.—The S. M. R. Co. have established, under its direct management, a series of Yamato Hotels at Dairen (the finest hotel in the Far East), Hoshigaura, Port Arthur, Mukden, and Changchun, all on European lines. Cook's coupons accepted. Tel. add.: "Yamato."

HEALTH AND HOLIDAY RESORTS IN SOUTH MANCHURIA.—South Manchuria's magnificent and bracing climate, beautiful scenery, great historic interest, old-world habits and customs, unsurpassed accommodation, and easy accessibility is fast popularizing it as the finest health and holiday resort in the Far East. Special seaside bungalow colonies have been established at Hoshigaura (Star Beach), near Dairen, under the management of the S. M. R. Co., and at Ogondai (Golden Beach), Port Arthur, under the management of the Port Arthur Civil Administration.

OF INTEREST TO SHIPPERS.—In addition to its Dairen-Tsingtao-Shanghai Mail Liners, the S. M. R. Co., runs a fleet of Cargo Steamers between Dairen and Hongkong, calling at ports en route. Other Steamship Services have regular services to and from Dairen. Particulars may be obtained from the S. M. R. Wharf Office, Dairen, and Branch Wharf Office, Shanghai.

TICKET AGENTS.—The S. M. R. Co.'s Railway and Steamer Tickets, Illustrated Guide Books, and Handbooks of Information may be obtained at all the Offices and Agencies of Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son; the International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co.; the Nordisk Resenbureau; the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Shanghai; the S. M. R. Branch Wharf Office, Shanghai; or direct from the

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

DAIREN,

Tel. Add.: "Mantetsu." Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed., A1, and Lieber's.

ANTIMONY REGULUS.

(99% pure)

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

Apply, HUPEH GOVERNMENT MINING BUREAU, WUCHANG.

Tel. address "HUPEHMINE"

1721

Large Display Advertisements

intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press should be sent in before **5 p.m. on Friday.**

News Brevities

A Chinese named Ling Ah-sz was charged in the Mixed Court yesterday with being in possession of counterfeit 10 cent pieces and apparatus for making more of them. He was arrested in company with a Japanese, one Haditara Baba, who is now remanded by the Japanese authorities. The two men were taken by a Chinese Police Constable in a house on the outskirts of the Settlement, and on being apprehended the Chinese threw a number of coins into a creek beside the house. The Japanese was wearing Chinese clothes. The man charged testified that they were able to make about 200 of the bogus coins in a single night. The case was remanded for further inquiry.

* * *

Rear Admiral Todokoro, Commander of the 3rd torpedo fleet, on the flagship Aso, left for Japan yesterday, with the four destroyers, Utzuki, Minatsuki, Nagatsuki and Kikutsuki.

* * *

News has been received in Yokohama that Mr. D. L. Pritchard, formerly of that city, was killed in action in France on July 31. Mr. Pritchard was formerly with the Rising Sun Petroleum Co., and Hon. Secretary of the Yokohama Literary and Musical Society.

* * *

Mr. R. A. Good has resumed charge of the Yorkshire Insurance Co., Ltd., 65 Szechuen Road.

* * *

Notice is given that the French Municipal School will reopen Sept. 24 at 9 a.m. The classe enfantine and jardin d'enfants are open to children from 4½ to 7 years of age. The Head Master will receive applications for admission tomorrow from 11 a.m. to 12 and on Saturday between the hours of 5 and 6.30 p.m.

* * *

The opening social of the Men's Total Abstinence League will be held at 8.45 p.m. Oct. 6 at Union Church Hall.

* * *

On account of trouble in Szechuen, the Chinese Post Office has issued a notice suspending the issuance of money orders to twenty-eight cities of the province, including Chengtu, the capital and other important cities, such as Yachowfu, Kistingfu and Tungchuwansze.

* * *

A small fire broke out at the Kiangnan Arsenal, on Monday night, at the living quarters of the staff of the plant. The cause is attributed to cross-wires. The Arsenal Fire Brigade immediately showed up at the scene and the blaze was under control before doing much damage.

* * *

The annual sports of the staffs of the Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Hanchow-Ningpo lines will be held on October 6, at their athletic field on Markham Road.

* * *

More than 200 Kuomintang members left Shanghai for Canton last week, on account of the establishment of the Military Government in Canton. Those who left were mostly discharged and retired officers of the army.

* * *

An enthusiastic send-off was given by officials of the Allied Powers and members of the French Consulate when the French Minister, M. Conty, left for home on the French mail steamer Cordillere, yesterday afternoon. Mr. Sah Fu-mou, the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, personally bid the envoy farewell at the French Wharf. With the French Minister left two students sent and supported by the Ministry of Education to study at the University of Paris. They are Chu Chi and Ling Chia-chung, while in the steerage also travelled many Chinese laborers recently recruited for service in France.

* * *

The International Recreation Club have decided to hold a race meeting at Kiangwan on Saturday and Monday, September 29 and October 1, the Mid-Autumn Festival. Entries close on Monday, September 24, at 6 p.m., at the Club House, 126 Bubbling Well Road.

BRITISH AIRMEN'S RAIDS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 17.—The Admiralty issues the following communique:—Our naval aircraft on Saturday bombed the enemy's shipping between Ostend and Blankenberghe and hit a large destroyer amidships. One, probably two, trawlers were sunk.

Our aeroplanes shot down a seaplane in the evening. A patrol engaged a formation of enemy aircraft yesterday morning and destroyed one, probably two.

SZECHUEN AFFAIRS

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, September 18.—The situation in Szechuen has recently shown great improvement. The Investigation Commissioner, General Wu Kwang-hsing, is expected to arrive in Chungking in a few days. The Szechuenese apparently will not oppose the entry of northern troops, but refuse to agree to the demand of the Yunnanese for the retention of Yunnan troops in Szechuen.

QUEBEC STARTS AGAIN TO ERECT BIG BRIDGE

Five-Thousand-Ton Span Towed Into Position; Will Take 30 Hours To Hoist

Reuter's Service

Quebec, September 17.—The five-thousand-ton middle span of the Quebec Bridge was safely towed into position today. The operation of hoisting it will last thirty hours. It is proceeding satisfactorily, witnessed by 25,000 spectators.

Passengers Arrived

Per C.M. s.s. Haean from Foochow::—Miss L. W. R. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. Taylor.

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangteen from Ningpo:—Rev. C. B. Day, Miss S. M. Rollestone, Miss A. M. French, Mr. and Mrs. C.M. Smith, Rev. F. Poly, and Rev. F. Marco.

Per C.N. s.s. Tungchow from Tientsin:—Mrs. Stevenson, Mrs.. Edwards, Miss Girdwood, Mrs. Albert and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Darri, Mrs. Roures and child, Mrs. and Mis Petersen, Mrs. & Mrs. Rigges, Mr. and Mrs. Prown, Mr. and Lessell and infant, Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Robins and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Lyons, Mr. Cooper, and Mrs. Bryson and child.

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangyu from Hankow:—Mr. Clatworthy, and Miss Unger.

Per C.M. s.s. Kiagkwan from Hankow—Mrs. Frhardt.

Per C.M. s.s. Ecuador from Hongkong:—Mr. S. G. Chong, Mr. Chen Yuk Man, Mr. and Mrs. Chan Lin Pak, Mr. Fred P. Desmond, Rev. and Mrs. R. G. Haskell, Master G. P. Haskell, Miss N. E. Haskell, Miss J. E. Haskell, Mr. Lee Sun Tak, Mr. Lim Nee Soon, Mrs. D. H. Minrigar, Mr. Ma Hung Chin, Mrs. J. Osterbloom, Miss M. Osterbloom, Mr. S. A. Pocock, Mr. Pan Chin Kee, Mr. and Mrs. M. Spalinger, Mr. Shao Kan Tang, Mr. Too Kwong Por, Mr. C. B. Thompson, and Mr. C. R. Thompson.

Per T.K.K. s.s. Korea Maru from San Francisco:—Mr. J. Ambrose, Mr. L. Anderson, Mr. G. Arnholt, Rev. and Mrs. P. R. Abbott, Master P. R. Abbott, Jr., Master L. S. Abbott, Miss Mary Abbott, Mrs. R. M. Bradley and son, Miss C. Bartlett, Miss M. Belleville, Mr. Baumohl, Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Beath, Mrs. P. Blum, Mr. B. Catsaris, Mr. H. H. Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Christian, Mr. W. T. Collins, Mr. and Mrs R. B. Colson, Capt. W. V. Carmichael, Mrs. T. B. van Carbock and child, Mr. R. A. Curry, Mrs. Y. Dreysse and 2 children, Mrs. D. H. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Ezra, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Everett, Miss L. Everett, Master E. H. Everett, Mr. and Mrs. C. K. McElwraith, Mr. H. Forrester, Miss F. Forbes, Miss R. Fraser, Mrs. C. M. Fowler, Mrs. W. Goodfellow Mrs. B. Goldstein and child, Mr. E. Gensburger, Miss A. Gensburger, Miss V. Gensburger, Mr. and Mrs. C. Ginder and child, Mr. P. E. Grosse, Mr. and Mrs. Grosse and 4 children, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Godfrey, Miss Godfrey, Master Geo Lee, Miss E. Hokansan, Miss C. E. R. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. C. Humphries, Mrs. J. Hay, 2 children and governess, Mrs. T. J. Jensen and 2 children, Mr. K. Kuroda, Mrs. M. Kirkemo, Miss A. Lacy, Mr. M. J. Lydon, Mr. Geo Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Lovegren, Miss Lovegren, Miss S. Levin, Rev. and Mrs. S. H. Leger, Miss E Lybarger, Mrs. D. Lee, Mrs. Marques, Miss M Mack, Miss P. Mason, Miss J. Martin, Miss C. March, Mr V. Muhling, Mrs. H. C. Norman, Mr. L. L. Nazer Mr. and Mrs. K. F. Pade, Mrs. Pate and son, Miss M. Russell, Mr. F. Rhea, Mrs. F. Remedios, Mr. E. C. Robinson, Mrs. A. Saphiere, Miss L. Saphiere, Miss G. Steele-Brooke, Miss M. Seitas, Miss Simoes, Mrs. R. Sawahashi, Mrs. R. W. Squire and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. P. Stevens and 2 children, Mr. W H. Spiers, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. S. Thompson, Commander L. C. Tseng, Mr. and Mrs. T. Takasu, inft, Mrs. E. J. Ward, Miss J. Ward, Miss S. Winer, and Mr. P. Wielmaecker.

Siccawei Weather Report

17.—Fine hot weather in central and Southern China. Overcast in the North. The barometers have moderately fallen in the central districts. Moderate southerly breezes on the coast.

18.—Fine weather; moderate southerly breezes. The barometers have slightly fallen.

Tuesday, September 18, 1917.

WEATHER	4 a.m.	9 a.m.
Bar. at Centg., mm...	757.60	758.59
Bar. at Centg., inches.	29.83	29.87
Variation mm for 24h	−0.45	−0.35
Variation mm for 12h	†0.10	−0.35
Wind—Direction	SSE	SSE
Wind—Kilom per hour	17	20
Wind—Miles	10.7	12.4
Temperature—Gen ...	24°3	29°5
Temperature—Fah ..	75.8	85.1
Humidity: co	97	76
Nebulosity 5-10	2	7
Rainfall mm.....	—	—
Rainfall inches	—	—

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. Sept. 20
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata M. Sept. 22
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakuai M. Sept. 25
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yshiro M. Sept. 29

For U.S., Canada and Europe:—

Per ——— s.s. ——— Sept. 22
Per T.K.K. s.s. Korea M. Oct. 8
Per P.M. s.s. Colombia ....Oct. 13

For Europe:—

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Iyo Maru Sept. 21
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kitano M. Sept. 30
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Fushimi M. Oct. 14

INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, September 18.—President Feng Kuo-chang, who has not attended office for several days, owing to the death of his wife, resumed yesterday, when he gave an audience to the newly-appointed Industrial Commissioners, whom he instructed to immediately proceed to their posts. Premier Tuan Chi-jui also received the commissioners in the morning.

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that the following regulations have now been made by this Office regarding the registration of German and Austrian Subjects.

All German Subjects residing in Shanghai, whether having previously obtained Registration Certificates or not, to come to this Office, at 122 Bubbling Well Road, and register themselves again between the 15th and 29th of September instant inclusive.

From the 1st of October next all male adults of German or Austrian Nationality residing in Shanghai to register themselves at this Office once every half month between the 1st and 5th and between the 15th and 20th inclusive.

From the 1st of October next all females and infants of German or Austrian Nationality residing in Shanghai, to register themselves at this office once a month between the 20th and 25th inclusive.

All German and Austrian Subjects must conform to the above regulations without fail.

Dated the 8th day of September, 1917.

The Sungkiang and Shanghai Branch Investigation Office.

15071

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road

TRANSFERRING CHINESE SHIPS TO OWN ENSIGN

Macao Owners Fear Portuguese Will Shortly Prohibit Deals In Vessels

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Macao, September 18.—Anticipating a Government prohibition of the transfer, charter, or mortgage of Portuguese steamers, without permission, seven out of ten Chinese-owned steamers flying the Portuguese flag have changed to the Chinese flag.

Music for Today

The following program will, weather permitting, be played by the Band in the Public Garden today, beginning at 5.30 p.m.:—

1. March, "Slap-Bang" ....Rubens
2. Overture, "Il Barbiere di Siviglia" ..... Rossini
3. Waltz, "Wedding of the Winds" Hall
4. Selection, "The Daughter of the Regiment" ...Donizetti
5. (a) Song, "Mona" .....Adams
   (b) Tango, "La Verbena" Lacome
6. Selection, "The Chieftain" Sullivan

A. de Kryger, Conductor-in-Charge.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

000 — Midnight, 1330 — 130 p.m.

July 1st, 1917, and until further notice

Mail 101 S.	Mail 3.	Luxe 1.	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Luxe 2.	Mail 4.	Mail 102.
B. s.	B. s.	B. S.			B. S.	B.	B. s.
2088	888	300	0	dep. Peking arr.	22?0	1980	1020
2346	1138	585	. .	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	1988	1700	720
2360	1117	640	84	dep Tientsin-Central arr.	1980	1688	710
000	1185	660	. .	arr. Tientsin-East dep.	1920	1645	700
1910	520	2340	524	arr. Mukden dep	2304	. .	1040

Local 5.	Mail 3.			Tientsin-Pukow Line		Mail 4.	Local 6.
	B. s.					B. s.	
715	1180	—	0	dep. Tientsin-East arr.	—	1708	1612
725	1140	—	2.71	arr. Tientsin Central dep.	—	1656	1602
745	1200	—		dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	—	1631	1547
1138	1500	—	78	dep. Tsangchow dep.	—	1338	1221
1457	1746	—	148	dep. Techow dep.	—	1048	938
1801	2021	—	—	arr. Tsinanfu dep.	—	806	640
7.	:	—	220	:	—	:	8.
800	2041	—	—	dep. Tsinanfu arr.	—	758	1812
1039	2231	—	266	dep. Taianfu dep.	—	604	1548
1300	008	—	318	arr. Yenchowfu dep.	—	349	1318
1315	048	—		dep. Yenchowfu arr.	—	339	1258
1558	318	—	377	dep. Lincheng dep.	—	120	1032
1818	480	—	—	arr. Hsuchowfu dep.	—	2336	810
9.	:	—	420	:	—	:	10.
630	457	—	—	dep. Hsuchowfu arr.	—	2329	2041
1158	838	—	533	arr. Pengpu dep.	—	1963	1443
1206	850	—		dep. Pengpu arr.	—	1948	1432
1657	1152	—	600	dep. Chuzhow dep.	—	1648	928
1843	1340	—	631	arr. Pukow dep.	—	1535	738

Express 16.	Express 10.			Shanghai-Nanking Line		Express 1.	Express 15.
B. S.	B.					B.	B. S.
. .	1420	. .	0	dep. Nanking-Ferry arr.	. .	1410	. .
2300	1420	. .	. .	dep. Nanking arr.	. .	1415	630
700	2120	. .	193	arr. Shanghai-North dep	. .	755	2300

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line				Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line			
930	1350	2150	d. Yenchowfu a.	630	1250	2000	530	1140	1800	d. Lincheng a.	810	1410	2100
1032	1456	2252	a. Tsiningchow d.	528	1145	1856	638	1219	1908	a. Tsochuang d.	708	1302	1952

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

500 — train runs on Thursday only. 230 — train runs on Fridays only.

300 — on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B — train has buffet car with regular meal service

S — train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. s — train has only 1st class sleep. accomm.

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, July 1917.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up (Main Line) Nanking To Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS.	Local	Express R	Fast R	3rd and 4th	Fast R	Local	Fast Local	Night Express R.S.	STATIONS.	Local	Fast Local	Fast R	3rd and 4th	Fast	Express	Local	Night Express R.S.
SHANGHAI NORTH....dep.	..	7.55	9.10	9.40	12.45	15.25	16.55	23.00	PEKING .....dep.	..	..	..	..	P.M.R.	8.35	..	..
SOOCHOW ....dep.	..	9.41	11.22	12.20	14.55	18.15	19.15	1.08	TIENTSIN .....arr.	..	..	..	..		11.10	..	..
WUSIH .....dep.	..	10.31	12.24	13.41	15.54	19.27	20.20	2.10	CENTRAL .....dep.	..	..	..	..	T. P. R.	5.12.00	..	..
CHANGCHOW dep.	6.50	11.22	13.18	15.03	16.48	..	21.25	3.10	TSINANFU ....dep.	..	..	..	..	Second	20.31	..	..
TANYANG ....dep.	8.05	12.09	14.11	16.16	17.41	..	..	..	PUKOW .....arr.	..	..	..	..	Day	13.00	..	..
CHINKIANG...dep.	9.16	12.53	14.55	17.17	18.22	..	..	5.06	NANKING .....dep.	..	..	7.20	8.05	11.45	*14.20	15.35	22.20
NANKING.....arr.	11.19	*14.15	16.28	19.18	19.50	..	..	6.50	CHINKIANG ..dep.	..	..	9.00	10.11	13.20	16.06	18.16	1.50
PUKOW .....dep.	P.M.R.	5.15.30	..	..	..	..	..	..	TANYANG ....dep.	..	..	9.36	10.59	14.12	16.41	18.56	..
TSINANFU ...dep.	Second	8.06	..	..	..	..	..	..	CHANGCHOW dep.	7.00	..	10.34	12.19	15 08	17.29	20.20	5.06
TIENTSIN .....arr.	Day	16.31	..	..	..	..	..	..	WUSIH .....dep.	8.15	7.10	11.28	13.14	16.00	18.29	..	6.11
CENTRAL.....dep.	P.M.R.	17.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	SOOCHOW ....dep.	9.35	8.11	12.23	14.54	17.01	19.21	..	6.55
PEKING .....arr.		19.50	..	..	..	..	..	..	SHANGHAI NORTH ....arr.	12.15	10.15	14.20	17.50	18.58	21.00	..	7.00

R. Restaurant Cars. *Connects with through Siberian Service. S. Sleeping Cars.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down

WOOSUNG FORTS ..dep.	6.55	8.15	10.45	13.10	14.40	16.20	18.10	19.55	22.10	SHANGHAI NORTH dep.	6.15	7.35	10.05	12.15	14.00	15.20	17.25	19.10	21.20
KIANGWAN dep.	7.22	8.42	11.12	13 37	15.07	16.47	18.37	20 22	22.37	KIANGWAN dep	6.26	7.46	10.16	12.26	14.11	15.41	17.36	19.21	21.41
SHANGHAI NORTH .. arr.	7.30	8.50	11.20	13.45	15.15	16.55	18.45	20.30	22.45	WOOSUNG FORTS..arr.	6.50	8.10	10.40	12.50	14.35	16.05	18.00	19.45	22.00

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN." MAIN LINE. ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"

STATIONS	Local	Fast R	Slow	Coolie & Goods	Local	Express R	Local	Local	Local	STATIONS	Local	Local	Local	Fast R	Slow	Local	Coolie and Goods	Express R	Local
Shanghai North ..... dep.	....	7.35	9.00	10. 00	....	14.50	....	....	....	Zahkou ..... dep.	....	....	....	6.30	7.55	....	9.20	14.10	15.35
Jessfield ..... dep.	....	7.51	9.16	10. 20	....	15.06	....	....	....	Hangchow ..... dep.	....	....	....	7 00	8.30	....	10.00	14.35	16.05
Siccawei ..... dep.	....	7 58	9.23	10. 29	....	15 13	....	....	....	Changan ..... dep.	....	....	....	8.04	9.48	....	11.40	15.20	17.36
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	....	8.15	9 40	10. 47	....	15.30	....	....	....	Yehzah ..... dep.	....	....	....	8.41	10.31	....	12.39	15.51	18.46
										Kashing ..... dep.	....	....	7.15	9.28	11.22	....	14.10	16.30	19.30
Shanghai South ..... *dep.*	....	*7.45*	*9.10*	*10. 15*	*13.35*	*15.00*	*16.00*	*16.50*	*17.55*	Kashai ..... dep.	....	....	7.48	9.53	11.55	....	14.48	16.52	....
Lunghwa Junction ..... *dep.*	....	*8.15*	*9.40*	*10.47*	*13.52*	*15.30*	*16.22*	*17.07*	*18.12*	Songkiang ..... dep.	....	....	9.05	10.47	12.59	....	16.08	17.40	....
Songkiang ..... dep.	....	8.59	10.48	12.02	....	16 07	17 42	....	....										
Kashai ..... dep.	....	9.51	11.52	13.28	....	16.53	18 49	....	....	*Lunghwa Junction* ..... *dep.*	*8.18*	*9.43*	*10.23*	*11.38*	*14.08*	*15.33*	*17.23*	*18.23*	....
Kashing ..... dep.	7.40	10.25	12.30	14.35	....	17.22	19.20	....	....	*Shanghai South* ..... *arr.*	*8.35*	*10.00*	*10.45*	*11.55*	*14.25*	*15.50*	*17.40*	*18.40*	....
Yehzah ..... dep.	8.45	11.05	13.15	15.50	....	17.53	....	....	....										
Changan ..... dep.	9.45	11.41	14.00	16.50	....	18.24	....	....	....	Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	....	....	....	11.35	14.05	....	17.18	18.20	....
Hangchow ..... dep.	11.10	12.50	15.25	18.30	....	19.19	....	....	....	Siccawei ..... dep.	....	....	....	11.44	14.14	....	17.28	18.29	....
Zahkou ..... arr.	11.35	13.10	15.50	19.00	....	19.35	....	....	....	Jessfield ..... dep	....	....	....	11.51	14.21	....	17.37	18.36	....
										Shanghai North ..... arr.	....	....	....	12.05	14.35	....	17.55	18.50	....

KONZEN CHIAO TO ZAHKOU KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE. ZAHKOU TO KONZEN CHIAO

Konzen Chiao...	dep.	6.50	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	18.35	Zahkou.....	dep.	....	10.10	12.25	....	17.20	....		
Ken Shang Mun.	dep.	7.10	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	18.50	Hangchow.....	dep.	7.30	10.40	12.45	14.55	17.50	19 15		
Hangchow.....	dep.	7.20	9.15	11.52	14.24	16.30	19.00	Ken Shang Mun.	dep.	7.42	10.57	12.57	15.12	18.07	19.27		
Zahkou.....	arr.	....	9.40	12.10	....	16.55	....	Konzen Chiao...	arr.	7.55	11.10	13.10	15.25	18.20	19.40		

R. Restaurant Car.

Business and Official Notices

In His Britannic Majesty's Supreme Court for China at Shanghai.

Company Jurisdiction.

IN THE MATTER
of
The Shanghai Electric and Asbestos Company, Limited and Reduced
AND IN THE MATTER
of
"The Companies Ordinance 1911 of the Colony of Hongkong."

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a petition has been presented to HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SUPREME COURT for China at Shanghai for confirming a resolution of the above Company for reducing its capital from $200,000 (Mexican) to Tls. 50,000 Shanghai Sycee. A list of the persons admitted to have been creditors of the Company on the 4th day of September, 1917, may be inspected at the offices of Mr. Harold Browett, No. 22 Yuen-Ming-Yuen Road, at any time during usual business hours. Any person who claims to have been on the last-mentioned day and still to be a creditor of the Company and who is not entered on the said list and claims to be so entered must on or before the 19th day of October, 1917, send in his name and address and the particulars of his claim and the name and address of his solicitor (if any) to the undersigned at No. 22 Yuen-Ming-Yuen Road, or, in default thereof, he will be precluded from objecting to the proposed reduction of capital.

Dated this 19th day at Sept., 1917.

HAROLD BROWETT,
Solicitor to the said Company.

15167

The International Recreation Club

KIANGWAN RACES

29th September and 1st October, 1917

1st Saddling Bell at 1.30 p.m. (Sharp) Daily.

ENTRIES close on Monday, 24th September, 1917, at 6 p.m. at the Club House, 126 Bubbling Well Road.

Entry forms may be obtained upon application to the undersigned.

By order,
Y. J. CHANG,
Secretary.

15168

THE COTTON ANTI-ADULTERATION ASSOCIATION

The Sixth Annual Meeting of the above Association will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Company, Limited, on Tuesday, the 25th September, 1917, at 4 p.m., when the Committee's Report and Statement of Accounts for the period ended 31st July, 1917, will be presented.

E. C. PEARCE,
Chairman.

15166

The s.s. NIPPON is now discharging her cargo at the Shanghai-Hongkew Pootung East Wharf. Consignees are requested to send in their B/Ls for counter-signature and take immediate delivery of the goods. All claims against this steamer must be sent in within ten days after completion of the steamer's discharge, or they will not be recognised. All risk of fire at the Wharf to be borne by the consignees of the goods. Examination of damaged cargo will take place at the Wharf on September 21st, at 10.00 a.m.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.,
Charterers.
No. 4 The Bund.

15157

Cheap Sale

for

Two Weeks Only

from

17th to 29th Sept.

Embroidery, Laces and All Kinds of Hand Works

at

20% discount

Chinese Arts Co., Ltd.

F. 1848A Bubbling Well Road.

15153

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

IN RE ESTATE OF ERNEST C. PROWETT, Deceased. — *Cause No. 612* — *Estate No. 228*

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Pursuant to an Order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Ernest C. Prowett, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers, to William Leithead Prowett, Administrator of his estate, on or before March 19, 1918; and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the said Administrator.

WILLIAM LEITHEAD PROWETT,
Administrator,
c/o American Sales Corporation,
N. China Insurance Building,
Corner Szechuen and Kiukiang Roads, Shanghai, China.

Shanghai, China, Sept. 19, 1917.

15165

100 H. P. BOILER

Wanted new or second-hand Boiler, about 100 h.p., pressure 120 lbs. Apply to Box 128, THE CHINA PRESS.

15163

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2465.

NORMAL SCHOOL.

THE Municipal Normal School, founded for the education of Chinese teachers of English, will open on Monday, October 1, at 5 p.m., at the Public School for Chinese, Elgin and Cunningham Roads.

Hours of Classes.—Normal classes will be held on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 p.m. to 7 p.m., and on Saturdays from 9 a.m. to 11 a.m.

Subjects.—The curriculum will include the following subjects:—

Elementary Psychology (theoretical and experimental).

The teaching of English (a) to beginners, (b) to 3rd and 4th year pupils, (c) to 4th and 5th year pupils.

The teaching of Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry and Trigonometry.

The teaching of Geography, History, Drawing, Vocal Music and Drill (Calisthenics, Military and Scout Drill).

English Pronunciation (including Phonetics and practice in Reading and Speaking).

Length of Terms.—The first (or Winter) Term will last from October 1 to December 22, 1917.

The second (or Summer) Term will last from March until May, 1918.

Fees.—Although organised especially for teachers in the Municipal schools for Chinese, the Normal School will be open to other teachers on the following terms:

One subject per term..... $10
Two or more subjects per term $20

Examinations and Certificates.—An examination will be held at the end of each School year (consisting of two terms) and certificates will be awarded to those who satisfy the examiners.

The final certificate of the Normal School will be granted only to those who attend the School for three years and who satisfy the examiners in the theory and practice of teaching, psychology as applied to teaching, school hygiene, and in English, or who reach the standard required by the College of Preceptors, England, for the diploma of Associate.

Registration.—The Principal will be in attendance at the Public School for Chinese on Saturday, September 29, from 9 a.m. to 10 a.m., and on Monday, October 1, at 4.30 p.m., to receive fees and admit pupils. All fees are payable in advance.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Acting Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, September 13, 1917.

15127

RING UP 3809

for a comfortable 5-passenger car

PER HOUR $4.00 PER HOUR

CENTRAL GARAGE CO., LTD.

2a Jinkee Road.

Have you tried our

"UPPER CRUST" Rye Whiskey ?

=THE WHISKEY= =OF QUALITY=

Phone 2021

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.

WINE MERCHANTS

73 Szechuen Road

ARE YOU DOING YOUR BIT?

ARE YOU SQUARE TO YOURSELF?

You know what education and training mean. You know the commercial value of being an expert in your profession!

USE YOUR SPARE TIME FOR STUDY!

American School of Correspondence

Dept. 5, 34 Nanking Road, Shanghai.

S. 20

Manila Potatoes
8 cents per lb

Smoked Cod's Roe
75 cents per lb

American Salt Mackerel
60 cents each

Salt Anchovies
50 cents per lb

Motor Delivery Service

C. EDDIE & CO.

1132-3 Broadway, Shanghai
Telephone North 639

Consolidated Rubber Estates, (1914), Limited

Notice is hereby given that Share Certificate No. 2836 for 100 Shares Nos. 104966 to 105065 in the name of Chu Shou-ling, Shanghai, is declared lost, and if same is not forthcoming by October 8th, 1917, it will be considered null and void, and a new certificate will be issued in lieu thereof.

By order of the Directors,
CHINA REALTY CO., LTD.,
Secretaries & General Managers.

15009

Russian Educational Society

The lower class and detski sad of the Russian School (25 Chaoufoong Road) will open on Thursday, the 20th September. For particulars apply Miss E. Kriger, School-building.

15151

FOR CHARTER

Steamer, 3,500 tons D/W, free January, 12 months time charter, limits Far Eastern Route.

Only bona-fide applications will be entertained.

Apply to
C. A. MARTINHO-MARQUES,
Ship Broker,
96 Szechuen Road.

ZUNG LEE & SONS. (W. Z. Zee & Sons, Est. 1895), BROADWAY, SHANGHAI

METALS AND HARDWARE

Contractors to Governments, Municipalities, Railways, Tramways, etc.

SATISFIED CUSTOMERS

ARE
NEVER SATISFIED
THEY ALWAYS RETURN TO
GRIFFITHS' STORES
FOR MORE OF CLUFF'S
DELICIOUS
"BLUE RIBBON"
TINNED FRUITS
TELEPHONE WEST 641 FOR A TRIAL ORDER

VENUS

Copying & Drawing Pencils

Tel. 4778 — **THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.** — Tel. 4778
4 Canton Road, Shanghai

The Tientsin-Pukow Railway Administration

Notification No. 262.

INVITATION OF TENDERS (090/1).

Tenders, which will be opened at 3 p.m. on the 1st day of November, 1917, are hereby invited for the supply of LOCOMOTIVE and WAGGON TYRES and AXLES and COPPER RODS for FIRE-BOX STAY BOLTS, for a free list of which apply to the Administration, where tender forms attached with drawings and full particulars may be obtained on payment of a sum of $5.00.

(Signed) S. C. SHÜ,
Managing Director.

Tientsin, September 1, 1917.

15030

FOR
Up-to-date Artistic
PRINTING
Ask
SHANGHAI PRESS, LIMITED
Office & Works: 33A HASKELL ROAD
Phone: NORTH 2652

Alma Estates, Ltd.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Directors have declared a second interim dividend for the year ending 30th September, 1917, of 5 per cent on the issued Capital of the Company—being equal to 45 tael cents per Share, payable on 25th September, 1917, to registered shareholders on record on that date.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 17th to the 25th September, 1917, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.
HUGO REISS & CO.,
Secretaries & General Managers.

Shanghai, September 11, 1917.

15089

Born 1915—Still Existing

WIDLER & COMPANY

CHUNGKING, WEST CHINA

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 11

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2466.

REGISTRATION OF GERMAN AND AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN SUBJECTS.

NOTICE is hereby given that no German or Austro-Hungarian Subject will be permitted to reside within or to enter the Foreign Settlement or to pass upon any Municipal road after Saturday, October 6, unless provided with the requisite Permit which may be obtained upon application at the Town Hall.

To facilitate the issue of these Permits, the conditions of which must be strictly observed, all German and Austro-Hungarian Subjects resident within the Settlement or upon any Municipal road, are required to attend and register their names and addresses and produce their photographs (3 copies Passport size) at the Town Hall on any day excepting Sundays, after Thursday, September 20, and on or before Monday, October 1, between 9 a.m. and 12 noon and 2 p.m. and 5 p.m.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Acting Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, September 18, 1917.

15159

MODES DE PARIS

909 Bubbling Well Road.
(Opposite Race Course).

MADAME CECILE begs to inform her patrons that she has returned from her vacation and is prepared to receive orders for dress-making of every description from September 1st, 1917.

14898

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 8

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be **Prepaid**

Replies must be called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE
14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable rooms (Front and back, with bathrooms and verandah) to let. Moderate prices. Good table.
Tel. 3482

Nos. 8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens
'Phone 1945

In No. 11, Facing Park, a large bedroom and sitting room combined, with closed verandah and bathroom attached. Comfortable for a small family
also
A small cosy attic room.

MELBOURNE HOUSE, to let, comfortable furnished attic rooms, with board, in a quiet British home. Terms moderate. 12a Quinsan Gardens.

15174 S.21.

TO LET, from October 1st, large room facing south, with verandah and bathroom attached. Apply 48 Bubbling Well Road.

15162 S.21.

TO LET, with English couple, one large double bedroom, with sitting and dining-room attached. Fully furnished, with full board, linen and light. Terms $180 per month. Will suit two bachelors, or a married couple. Apply to Box 129, THE CHINA PRESS.

15169 A.19.

TO LET, in a German family, 2 nicely furnished rooms, with bathrooms and kitchen complete, for 2 bachelors or married couple without children. Also 2 single furnished attics, with separate bathrooms. Apply to Box 100, THE CHINA PRESS.

15105 S.19.

LARGE, well-furnished room, suitable for two, bathroom and verandah attached; good board and attendance. 1 Young Allen Terrace, opposite Quinsan Gardens.

15041 S.19.

APARTMENTS WANTED

GERMAN, quiet habits, requires board-residence in superior house, with private family. Offers, please address to Box 120, THE CHINA PRESS.

15148 S.19.

WANTED, by two English ladies, one large or two small rooms with board, French family preferred, in Western district or French Town. Apply to Box 116, THE CHINA PRESS.

15140 S.19.

WANTED, 1st October, furnished flat; or two bedrooms and sitting-room with board, by two Britishers. Replies, stating terms, etc., to Box 118, THE CHINA PRESS.

15145 S.19.

OFFICES TO LET

FOR RENT: Office flat, No. 1 Hongkong Road, 2nd floor. Self-contained, 7 large, bright, airy rooms with north light. Early occupation. Very reasonable rental. For terms apply on premises.

15144 S.20.

SITUATIONS WANTED

TO PRINTERS. Practical printer (case and machine), capable of taking full control of plant, desires a vacancy. Good designer of advertisements. Make-up and stone hand. First-class London references. No objection to outports. Apply to Box 121, THE CHINA PRESS.

15149 S.19.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, by young Britisher of 18, position either as assistant bookkeeper, shipping clerk, or general office assistant. Knowledge of codes, correspondence, typing, filing, etc., also has slight knowledge of shorthand, and A1 references. No objection to outport. Apply to Box 114, THE CHINA PRESS.

15138 S.20.

WANTED, position by young Chinese (college graduate), experienced typist, shorthand (slight), salary expected Tls. 35. Apply to Box 106, THE CHINA PRESS.

15112 S.19.

HOUSES TO LET

TO RENT: No. 73 Route Vallon, from September 15th. Detached residence, tennis lawn, Tls. 125 per month. China Realty Co., Ltd., 39 Nanking Road.

15107 t.f.

TO LET, Studley Avenue, Baikal Road, four and five-room houses, hot and cold water, enamelled baths. Apply to The China Land and Finance Co., Ltd., 10 Canton Road.

15133 t.f.

TO LET, No. 4 Annam Road, five-roomed house, small garden, two bathrooms, stable. Tls. 85 per month. China Realty Co., Ltd., 39 Nanking Road.

14959

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED immediately, Chinese of good family for light, non-political but highly confidential work in Shanghai. English knowledge essential. Age of discretion preferred. None but those prepared to put up a cash deposit, as guarantee of good faith, need apply. No chop guarantees accepted. Advertiser is prepared, by references, to prove that deposit is quite safe. Very good pay to right man. Apply, stating fullest particulars, to Box 127, care of THE CHINA PRESS.

15161 S.20.

WANTED: Chinese salesmen for a well-established firm, to work on commission basis. Apply to Box 123, THE CHINA PRESS.

15155 S.20.

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-a Peking Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE. Good piano in first-class condition. English make. Reasonable price. Apply to Box 130, THE CHINA PRESS.

15170 S.19.

MOTOR CYCLE for sale, 3 h.p., single cylinder, 2 stroke, free engine, 1916 model. A1 condition and working order. Will sell cheap. Apply to Box 124, THE CHINA PRESS.

15160 S.19.

ONE SIDE-CAR wanted for motor-cycle. Apply to Box 125, THE CHINA PRESS.

15160 S.19.

2 SMALL MONKEYS for sale, male and female. Very tame and clean. A good pastime. Apply to Box 126, THE CHINA PRESS.

15160 S.19.

FOR SALE, marine engine, 12 h.p., 2-cylinder, heavy-duty, kerosene, complete with reverse gear. In A1 condition. Apply to C. R. D. Witt, Star Garage Co.

15172 S.25.

WANTED, oil-motor, for kerosene or crude oil, 6-12 h.p., new or second-hand. Must be in good working order. State price and particulars to Box 122, THE CHINA PRESS.

15150 S.19.

FOR SALE: Indian, opposed twin light-weight motor-cycle, guaranteed perfect condition. Only used one month. Apply Eastern Garage.

15154 S.20